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SUNDAY, 18th JULY, 1933

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YOUR VIEWS AND MINE!

A Weekly Column of Local Gossip

By "The Scout"

The Rev. H. R. Wells.

His many friends will be glad to hear that the Rev. H. R. Wells, who has recently been ill in hospital has now quite recovered. Mr. Wells is an esteemed worker of the London Mission, having spent more than forty years in the Colony. Many of his old associates, such as Dr. Pearce, and others, have gone home on retirement. At one time Mr. Wells was a teacher of Chinese at Queen's College and he is still actively teaching and studying Chinese. His latest work is the exploration of Hades, through the spectacles of Chinese literature in the columns of a local evening paper. Mr. Wells is a great social worker, as well as a fine scholar, and in addition to serving on many Committees, he is the Chairman of the New Territories Agricultural Association.

A Political Recluse.

It may not be generally known that Mr. Hu Han Min, the doyen of the Kuomintang, has been leading a secluded life in the Colony and devotes most of his time to writing and literary pursuits. He only receives friends and visitors in the afternoon, and being ranked as an elder statesman, his advice on things political is frequently sought by friends from afar. It may be interesting to state here that his private secretary, Mr. Li Hew Sang, has recently gone to Canton on a mission to the Government there. Mr. Li is also a sound scholar, having spent some years in France. He is a very well-read man and should prove to be a valuable asset to the South-West Political Council.

No Flowers!

I am glad to observe that the practice is growing in Hong Kong of not sending flowers to a funeral but of making a donation in memory of the dead to deserving local charities. The custom of sending wreaths in Hong Kong has, to my mind, been developing into an insincere formality and reporters who have attended some of the bigger funerals tell me that several hundreds of wreaths are often sent, some of which are elaborate affairs while others are very much the reverse. However, a card is attached to all wreaths and one cannot help suspecting that with some people one of the objects of sending a wreath is to see one's own name in the papers on the following day. In others it is just a case of a gift to the office boy, who does the rest. Of course, there are many who send floral tokens out of a profound feeling for the dead. If you must send a wreath, however, go to the florist and select it yourself and, if possible, see that the one you have selected is the one sent to the funeral. Otherwise, there is nothing to stop Mr. "Flower Man" accepting your five dollars for a handsome wreath and sending to the funeral a shabby cluster of stale flowers, bearing your card! "No Flowers" at the foot of a funeral notice seems to be a very sensible proposition in a place like Hong Kong, and incidentally it may lead to deserving charities getting a few much-needed dollars from time to time. An old custom dies hard, but it gives one confidence in the common sense of the community to see the new idea growing in our midst.

Relics of the Past.

Most people in Hong Kong, not associated with the legal profession, know little about our Supreme Court except what they happen to see or learn on the few occasions that they might be summoned to serve on the jury during the sessions. As a matter of fact, despite its barbaric appearance and the spic and span condition of its corridors and courts, there are many interesting historical relics to be found there. A visit to the office of the Police Judge's clerk would well repay the effort, for one of the cupboards exhibits collected by officials of the Court for many years past. There is a

collection of pens, for instance, with which the various Governors of Hong Kong, on assuming their posts, signed the Oath of Office. If you are interested in crime you will find a piece of bread containing a high percentage of arsenic, which figured in a notorious poisoning case years ago. Forged cheques, spurious coins and banknotes are there galore and in all, the cupboard is a veritable museum by itself.

Pictures in the Library.

The Court Library is another interesting place to visit, for adorning the walls are pictures of past Chief Justices, Attorney-Generals, and learned Counsel. One interesting picture is that of Sir Henry Pollock, taken in 1901, and underneath it is the inscription, "H. E. Pollock Esquire, Appointed, Attorney-General, Fiji, 1901." Amidst this gallery of honoured learned men, as if by way of contrast, there is a picture of Hong Kong's "worst criminal." His name was Lee A Yee and under his picture stands the following note:

"This man was sentenced on 19.4.05 to 4 years' imprisonment with hard labour, for highway robbery, (assault, and robbing Dr. Kany). He was released on 27.7.08, but for breach of the conditional pardon he had received, he was sent to prison again, where he remained till 28.2.11." "On 20.4.11, he was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and 90 lashes for robbery from the person, being armed—he escaped from prison, but was recaptured." "On 18.2.13 he was further sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and 60 lashes for a murderous assault on a warder." "On receiving a free pardon on 27.10.19, on the recommendation of the Capt. Supt. of Police he was finally deported from the Colony for five years on 11.11.20." "During his imprisonment this man received 239 lashes with the regulation 'cat' by order of the Superintendent and for Prison Offences."

Those Swimming Sheds.

As exclusively reported in the Daily Press on Wednesday, the various Chinese bathing clubs at North Point have sent a petition to the Government asking that the bathing sites be allowed to remain. They seemed to have made out a pretty strong case and, without knowing the Government's reason for their decision—if indeed any decision has been made—it is difficult to see how a cheaper and better form of summer recreation can be provided for the large Chinese population, than is being afforded to them by the bathing beaches. Not every one can afford to go to Repulse Bay or the Thirteen Miles Beach, and it is to be hoped that, in view of the many reasons advanced by the clubs concerned that they will be allowed to retain their sites. Incidentally, the Portuguese, Indian and Japanese communities, have been deprived of cheap bathing facilities ever since the closing of the Public Beach at North Point. Any programme of bathing sites, which the Government may have in mind, should include provision for the smaller communities.

A Chinese Grievance.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco have recently been making strong appeal to the Chambers in Hong Kong and Canton for aid against the ill-treatment of Chinese immigrants in Mexico. For some time there has been ruthless destruction in Mexico of Chinese properties such as warehouses, butcher shops, restaurants, etc. The Chamber in San Francisco made strong representation through the Chinese Minister in Mexico but all his efforts were unavailing. This burning issue opens up the question of Chinese immigration to the United States and Mexico since 1848. From Mexico to the South Seas, the industry and keen business instinct so inherent in the Chinese found ample scope. True, the European firms imported most of the goods from Europe and elsewhere, but they depended upon the Chinese traders to distribute the merchandise not only locally among the natives but also in the neighbouring islands and adjacent territories. The many accounts of how the Chinese immigrants started with empty pockets, but through thrift, industry and diligence amassed fabulous fortunes would make the stories read like the Arabian Nights. It is easy to sneer at the early Chinese immigrants as mere coolies. And the word "coolie" may be of Indian origin, but its equivalent in Chinese is Ku Li, or "Bitter Strength." What unremitting patience and physical doggedness that "Bitter Strength" signifies under all climates and circumstances that contributed to the building up of Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Java, may well be gauged by the prosperity that these places now enjoy.

THE INVASION OF DOLONOR

Flagrant Violation Of Truce Agreement

Peiping, July 14.
It is officially announced that Lieut.-General Shibayama, Military attaché at Peiping has lodged a strong protest with the representative of General Feng Yu Hsiang against the invasion of Dolonor by Feng's troops which constitutes a flagrant violation of the Sino-Japanese Truce Agreement. The protest concludes by reserving the right for the Japanese to take whatever measures they may deem proper.

Gen. Fang Claims Success

Shanghai, July 14.
Chinese reports from Peiping state that General Fang Cheng Wu's troops have re-captured Dolonor. Japanese sources confirm that the Manchukuo troops defending the city are falling back on Chifeng, owing to the pressure exerted by General Feng Yu Hsiang's forces. Japanese troops are reported to be rushing to the assistance of the Manchukuo forces from Fengning, in Jehol.—Reuter. (FURTHER CABLES ON PAGE 9)

IN HONG KONG TO-DAY

SHOWERY.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT, FORECAST AND REMARKS, ISSUED BY THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT 5 P.M., STATED:—
PRESSURE CONTINUES HIGHEST OVER THE PACIFIC TO THE EAST OF JAPAN, AND RELATIVELY LOW OVER CHINA GENERALLY. A DEPRESSION REMAINS TO THE NORTH OF SHANTUNG.
LOCAL FORECAST:—S. OR VARIABLE WINDS, MODERATE, FAIR TO SHOWERY.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS

TO-DAY

(Int'l V. Moon, 23rd Day)
St. Suthlin.
Meeting of Creditors, Sang Wo Quio Co., Ltd., 188, Des Voeux Road Central, noon.
Whist Drive, China Light and Power Recreation Club, 9 p.m.
"Harmony Boys" in Hawaiian Music and Song, King's Restaurant.
Theatres.
Queen's: "Hell Below."
King's: "White Zombie."
Central: "Private Jones."
World: "High Stakes."
Oriental: "Most Dangerous Game."
Star: "The Guardsman."
Majestic: "Symphony of Six Million."

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from the

30th of JULY

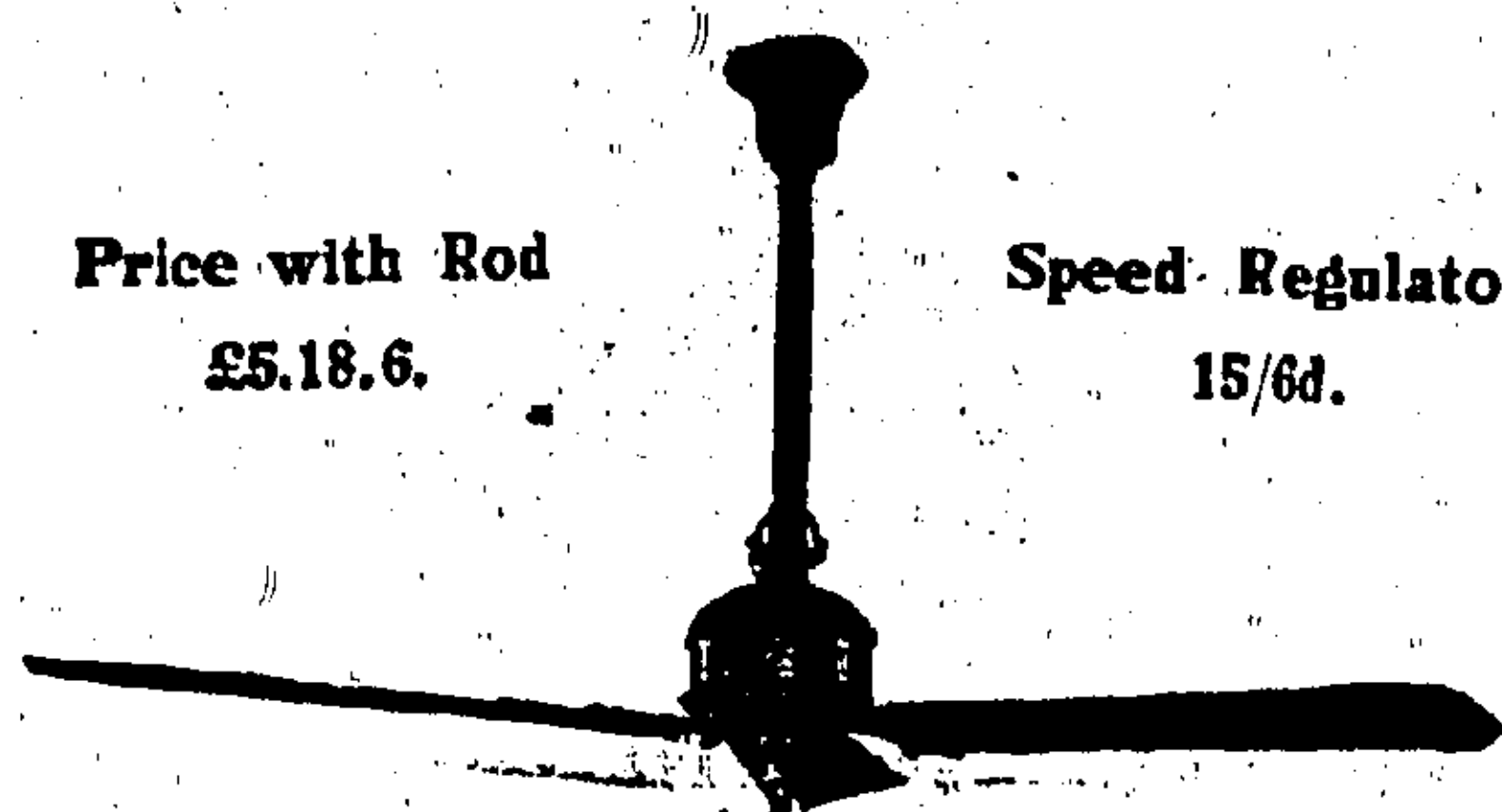
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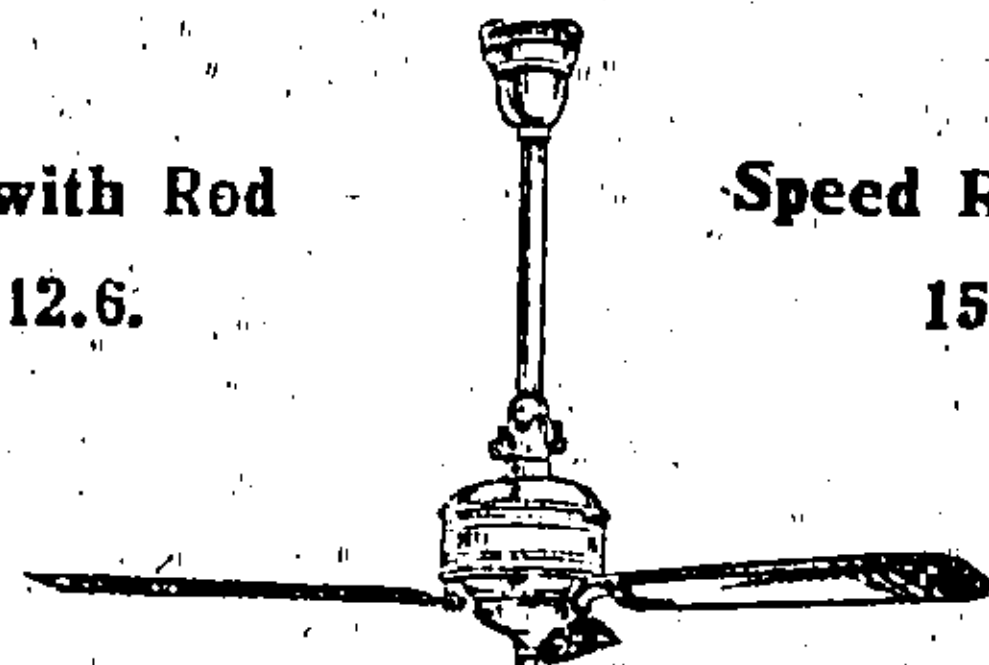
Speed Regulator
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Queen's Building, Hong Kong.

**GOLDEN GATE
BRIDGE**

**PRES. ROOSEVELT BLASTS
FIRST ROCK**

San Francisco, July 14.—The ex-President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, did the first shovelling on the construction of the bridge across San Francisco Bay and President Roosevelt blasted the first rock. Thereafter, the leaders of the two great political parties turned the job over to men with harder muscles and greater experience with shovels and dynamite. Work will begin to-morrow with a full crew of men and will continue until the bridge, some five miles long, is completed. The bridge will connect the cities of San Francisco and Oakland. It will give San Francisco residents easy access to the entire east shore

of the bay. In the past, the only means of crossing was by boat. Agitation for the bridge has been constant for 25 years and, until recently, its construction was opposed by the War and Navy Departments on the ground that destruction of the bridge during a war would seriously hamper navigation. The Departments yielded, however, and plans for the bridge were completed. Work was begun to-day on Yerba Buena Island, formerly Goat Island, which is the property of the Navy. A naval training station operates there. Mr. Hoover turned the first shovel of dirt and President Roosevelt, in the White House, touched an electric key that set off three blasts of dynamite in the Island's rock formation. The bridge extends from San Francisco to the Island, crossing the regular ship lane from the Golden Gate to the wharves. From the Island, it extends to Oakland. —United Press.

**£3,000,000 ROAD
OPENED**

**JOURNEY FROM MAN-
CHESTER TO COAST
SHORTENED**

Industry will derive many advantages from the new £3,000,000 main road from Liverpool to East Lancashire which is now open to traffic throughout its entire length. The new road appreciably shortens the journey from Manchester to the coast and will be of valuable service to transport conveying goods from the manufacturing centres of Lancashire for shipment from Liverpool.

Twenty-seven miles long, the road has been four years in the making and represents one of the biggest road-building achievements of modern times. It pursues an almost straight line across country between Manchester and Liverpool, skirting the towns of Leigh and St. Helens, and passing north of Knowsley before entering Liverpool. For the first fifteen miles from Manchester the road passes through the South Lancashire coalfield. One hundred and twenty feet wide between fences, the road provides a 40-ft. carriage way throughout its length.

It has involved difficult engineering problems. Thirty bridges had to be built to carry it. An extensive peat bog had to be filled in, and nearly 3,000,000 tons of earth were transported to fill up hollows and thus ensure easy gradients.

At 24 cross-roads "circuses," 240-ft. in diameter, have been constructed to reduce the danger of cross-road collisions. The trestle, reinforced concrete surface of the road is said to be virtually skid-proof.

Provision for possible future needs has been made in the construction of 40-ft. grass verges on each side, down the centre of which is a 6-ft. wide footpath. Traffic developments may eventually make it necessary to provide 20 ft. wide "slow traffic roads" on each side of the existing carriage way, leaving still 20 ft. for grass verges and foot passengers. Trees and shrubs are to be planted along the entire length of the road, and experts prophesy that in a few years' time the road will not only be one of the best, but one of the most beautiful highways in Europe.

A scheme has been prepared which aims at this road eventually being continued right across the North of England to Hull, which would provide industrial Lancashire with a direct transport link with the Continent.

ENGINEERING AND BUILDING

**TIN IN SHIP-
BUILDING**

**17 TONS USED IN AVERAGE
MOTOR LINER**

In the building of a modern liner, tin is extensively used in the manufacture of various alloys, and in the construction of an average motor liner of from 20,000 to 30,000 tons register about 17 tons of ingot tin would be required for this purpose. In an equivalent steam vessel the amount might be slightly less.

A considerable quantity of tin is utilised in making up special alloys for machinery journal bearings, and most engine builders have their own private formulae for the composition of their various bearing metals. It may, however, be accepted that for high class work the tin content will exceed 70 per cent., and as a general rule the more important the bearing the higher the percentage of tin present. The occasion may arise when the safety of the ship depends on the reliability of the principal engine bearings supporting the shafting which drives the propellers. These bearings have been brought to a very high state of efficiency, as result of laboratory research and experience; and even when in continuous service, the indications of wear may be so very slight that it is not uncommon to measure in years the periods which elapse between the times when it is considered necessary or desirable to make adjustments.

Use in Alloys.

Alloys containing a percentage of tin are generally used also in the manufacture of fittings that are subject to constant or intermittent submersion in sea water—such as the liners fitted on that portion of the propeller shaft which is in contact with the sea water, sea-valves, storm-valves, and side-lights.

On deck may be seen numerous deck-plates, valves and fittings which the layman might designate as "brass." But many of these articles are manufactured from carefully controlled alloys each containing a percentage of tin, without which the metal would be unable to withstand the demands of its particular service.

In the engine room there are steam fittings, cocks, gauges and various other accessories of the modern engineer, most of which are wholly or partly manufactured from alloys containing tin as one of its chief components.

Also in the engine room can be seen numerous groups of valves which control various systems such as circulating water for cooling purpose, bilge, ballast and fresh water tank arrangements, fuel services, fire and wash deck systems, and hot and cold fresh and salt water supplies for domestic services. These valves and also the very numerous subsidiary valves on such of these systems as will be found throughout the whole length and breadth of the ship, and on practically every deck, are either manufactured entirely from alloys containing tin, or have internal fittings of such mixtures.

Pure Block Tin.

Pure block tin is sometimes used for covering dressers in the galleys and pantries. Tin having a high degree of purity, is used also for "tinning" or coating the internal surfaces of certain cooking utensils and hot fresh water boilers, so as to guard against food contamination by direct or indirect contact with base metals.

"Tinning" is also adopted as a means of protecting certain metal surfaces from corrosion and chemical actions. Fittings such as brass splash plates, drip trays, etc. are commonly dealt with in this manner, and will be noted that, in addition to the protection afforded, the articles treated are improved in appearance and more easily kept clean.

To the foregoing marine uses of tin should be added, increased by a hundred-fold, those instances of its utilisation with which the ordinary householder is familiar. Then, and then only, is it possible to gain some idea of the indispensability and the extensiveness of the use of tin on a large passenger vessel.

**NEW PIPE-MAKING
PLANT**

A new asbestos cement pipe-making plant has been installed at the Rhose works of the Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Cement Co., near Barry, Glamorgan. The original portion of the factory was opened a year ago for the manufacture of asbestos cement corrugated roofing, slates and tiles. Its products have been so successful that three shifts are now being worked.

**BRITISH IRON
RESERVES**

**5,000,000,000 Tons of
Ore Lying Idle**

**SUPPLY SUFFICIENT
FOR 300 YEARS**

A few months ago wide-spread interest was excited by the news that a great manufacturing firm proposed to use the English iron ore recoverable in the immediate neighbourhood of its own works.

It was a significant statement, but the employment of home resources is belated; few people know that Britain has sufficient ores to maintain supply for at least three centuries on the basis of present consumption. It is not high-grade, it will not compare with that bought so largely from Spain, Sweden, and North Africa; but it contains phosphorous, and the basic slag that is recoverable after smelting is of great worth to agriculture, and would make some of the lowest grade ore propositions practicable.

An expert of high standing has stated that 30,000 men could be employed with steam shovels to mine ten million tons of iron ore annually and this would suffice for all home and export needs. It goes without saying that the smelting of this ore would call for millions of tons of coal, sufficient to reopen many mines that cannot pay to-day, while for the conversion of the ore into pig-iron, coke oven and blast-furnace, men now out of work would be needed in their thousands.

Drastic Change of Method.

All this new development would involve a drastic change of method. It may be admitted that the cheaply-produced high-grade foreign ores have very definite and reasonable attractions to importers, but in view of what must be deducted from their advantages to pay the dole to the thousands who would find employment if English ores were used, it was recently suggested that a system of bounties to the users of the native material would pay the country handsomely.

Manufacturers of steel and iron claim to save five million pounds a year by the use of high-grade imports, but the amount spent on the ore-mining industry at home is said on expert authority to be at least three times as much. Moreover, the money that goes to buy ores—hardly less than £100,000 a day would be spent in England, and the workers would not keep it in their pockets; they would take it to village store and country town shop and it would reach many of the factories that are now on half-time because of unemployment.

It is not enough to affirm or to deny that the cheap foreign high-grade ores have crippled the home industry and rendered the home product unattractive; the whole matter calls for close investigation by experts with a public report for the guidance of ship and structural steel builders and the makers of machinery. Their must be the final decision, but there is no reason to believe that it would be an unpatriotic one.

**IMPROVEMENTS AT
NINGPO**

**IMPORTANT NEW ROADS AND
BUILDINGS**

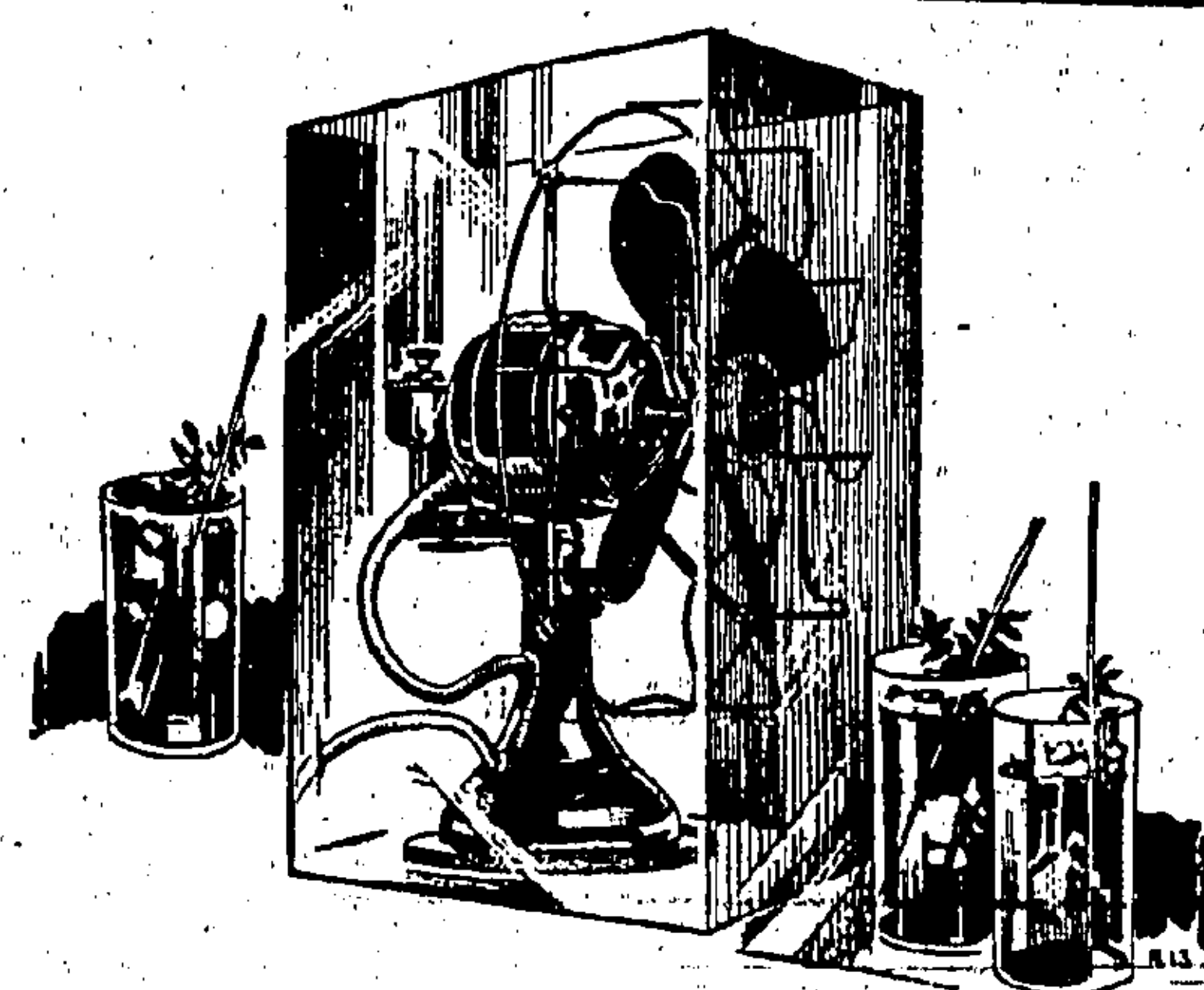
Ningpo, July 5.—On Tuesday, July 4, the new premises of the Bank of China were formally opened, several prominent Hangchow officials being present at the ceremony. The new building, which has three stories, is flat-roofed, and built of red brick in the German style, is situated on the bund, and helps to give the latter a slightly more modern appearance. The bank authorities have constructed another building next door to their own new premises, and in the same style. We understand that this building has been leased to a Hangchow hotel proprietor, and is to be opened shortly as a foreign style hotel. The building is provided with central steam heating, and each guest room has a bathroom attached.

Bund Widening.

Work on the widening of the bund continues steadily, but progress is very slow, the contractors having met with several setbacks

in the nature of strong tides destroying portions of the bund wall already completed. This extension enterprise has meant the disappearance of much old property, and the bund is beginning to take on an entirely new appearance, new and better property having been built to take the place of the old. As already mentioned the Bank of China has given a fine lead in this matter.

The motor road to Saen Peh constructed by the Hangchow Road Bureau is not quite finished, several weeks' work still remaining to be done on the eastern section. However, the road as far as Loh Do Gyal has been in use for several months, and a very efficient bus service is being maintained. There is no doubt that means of communication around Ningpo are rapidly improving, as in addition to the Saen Peh highway, a motor road from Chinghai to the famous temple at Yuch Wong is also under construction.—N.C.D.N.



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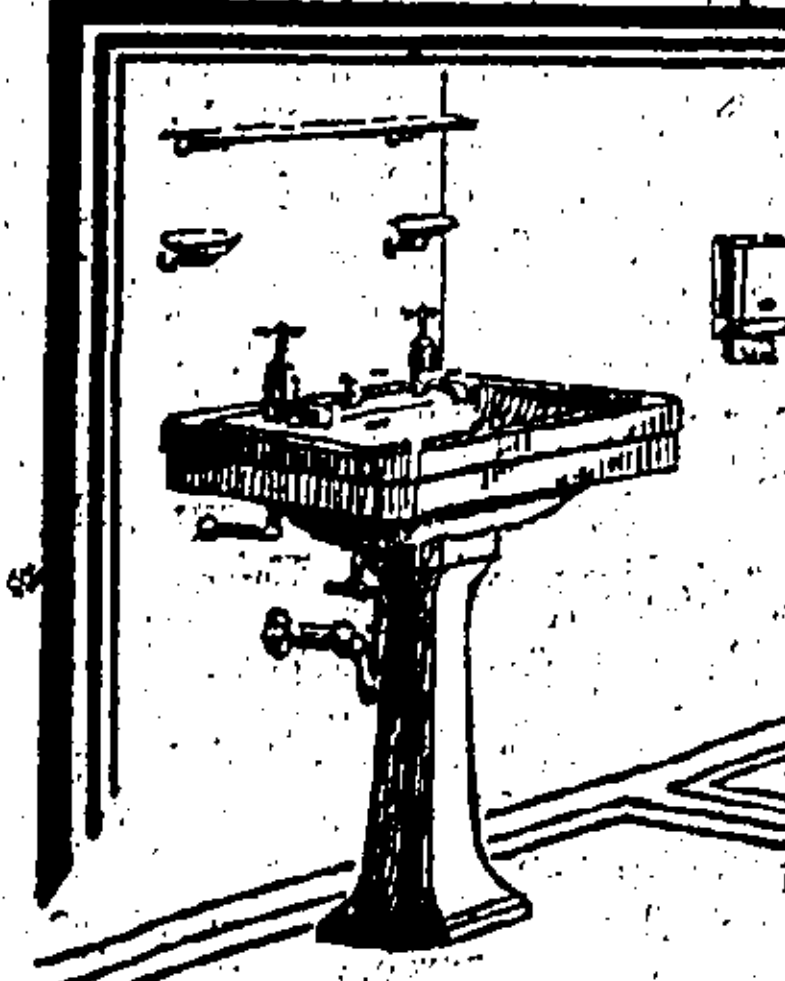
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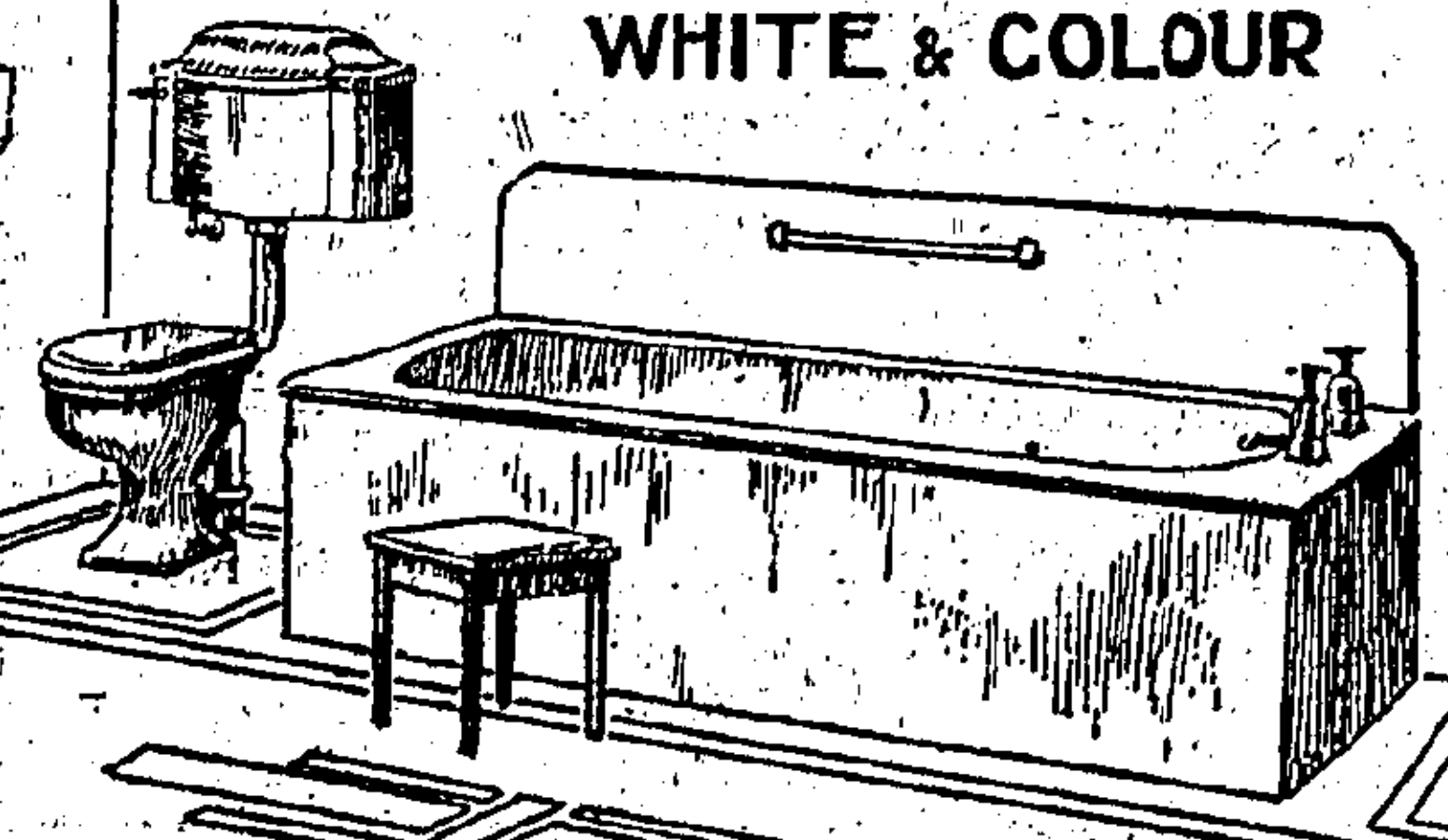
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MACAO WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO ON THE COLONY'S PROBLEMS

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM TO PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

THE COLONY'S POSITION REVIEWED AND NEEDS OUTLINED

Macao, July 14.

H.E. Lieut.-Col. Bernardes de Miranda, Governor of Macao, who at present is in Lisbon for the Imperial Conference, has been interviewed by representatives of the leading newspaper at Home, and the *Diario de Noticias* an important Lisbon daily contained an interesting report about H.E. which owing to the importance of statements made we are going to summarize below.

Macao problems are being carefully studied at the Colonial Office and the conferences between the Minister for the Colonies and the Governor of Macao will undoubtedly contribute towards the solution of some vital propositions that have been laid before the local Government.

AMBITIOUS PLANS FOR FUTURE

The policy of strict administrative unity between the Colonial Office and the Colonies envisaged and highly recommended by the Minister has made it necessary to submit to the home Government the decisions upon certain pressing needs of Macao, and this is the reason why the local administration is awaiting with vivid interest the outcome of the conference.

H.E. the Governor's report of Macao published by the above mentioned daily comprises His Excellency's opinion on the most pressing needs of the Colony, and those of our readers who know Macao sympathize with the Colony's position in trying to solve its difficult problems will certainly appreciate that through the co-operation of local and the home governments such difficulties will be settled before long.

Macao is just a small peninsula comprising the City Macao and the two islands of Taipa and Coloane and its present area including the reclaimed grounds is approximately 15 sq. km. Its trade, however, is quite important and its population is keeping a big number of industries quite active, while its administration is appreciated by all doing business or carrying on industries enterprise with the Colony.

"Macao," says Lieut.-Colonel Miranda, was given to Portugal in 1557 for great services rendered to China by the Portuguese, and for this noble reason we strive to maintain good relations and our friendship of centuries with China. It is owing to the natural kindness shown towards the Chinese community that we have been able to keep this friendship and thanks to the rectitude of the administration of justice we enjoy a natural prestige not only amongst the local community but also in Chinese Government circles.

The Chinese high authorities who visit Macao have many times manifested their appreciation and friendship towards the Portuguese.

With the neighbouring British Colony of Hong Kong we have always maintained friendly relations, which were again shown on the occasion of Lieut.-Colonel

Miranda's visit to H.E. Sir William Peel, Governor of Hong Kong. The courtesy and kindness extended to the Macao Governor were deeply appreciated by the Government. The external policy of the Colony of Macao has got to be guided by sound and close co-operation with Hong Kong where a large Portuguese community of about 5,000 Portuguese subjects are exercising their activity in business and in some Government Offices.

Reorganisation Necessary.

The services of the Colony must be re-organised in order to facilitate the speedy and methodical decision of official matters with the strictest economy. Such re-organization, however, depends on the Imperial Conference now being held in Lisbon where the bases of the colonial finance administration are being revised and brought in line with a more modern system.

The economical situation of civil servants is rather bad since the Government of the Colony only allows a subsidy to Government employees during a short period of six months, and, up to the present, public servants are still trying to make both ends meet on the meagre salaries they had before the exchange depreciation set in in China.

H.E. the Governor, however, although he could not for the time being grant a general increase in salaries considered particular cases which had to be attended to right away.

Socially Macao enjoys permanent calmness.

By means of an agreement with Reuters we now get daily news from all parts of the world, cabled directly to Macao, which, added to radio communication with Lisbon, keeps the Colony in daily touch with the rest of the world.

Sanitary Services.

The Sanitary Services of the Colony although quite up to date are being considerably improved by additional staff and new equipment, and Macao may, within a short lapse of time, have completely modern sanitary installations which

will improve the health and salubrity of the Colony. A committee has been appointed to study and propose the most convenient measures to improve the sanitary conditions of the Colony, specially in the most unhygienic native quarters. This committee has already submitted its report to the Government and it has been estimated that approximately 1,800 new small dwellings will be necessary for the poorer class of Chinese, thus eliminating the centres of endemic diseases that are still prevalent in Macao in spite of active campaigns in this direction.

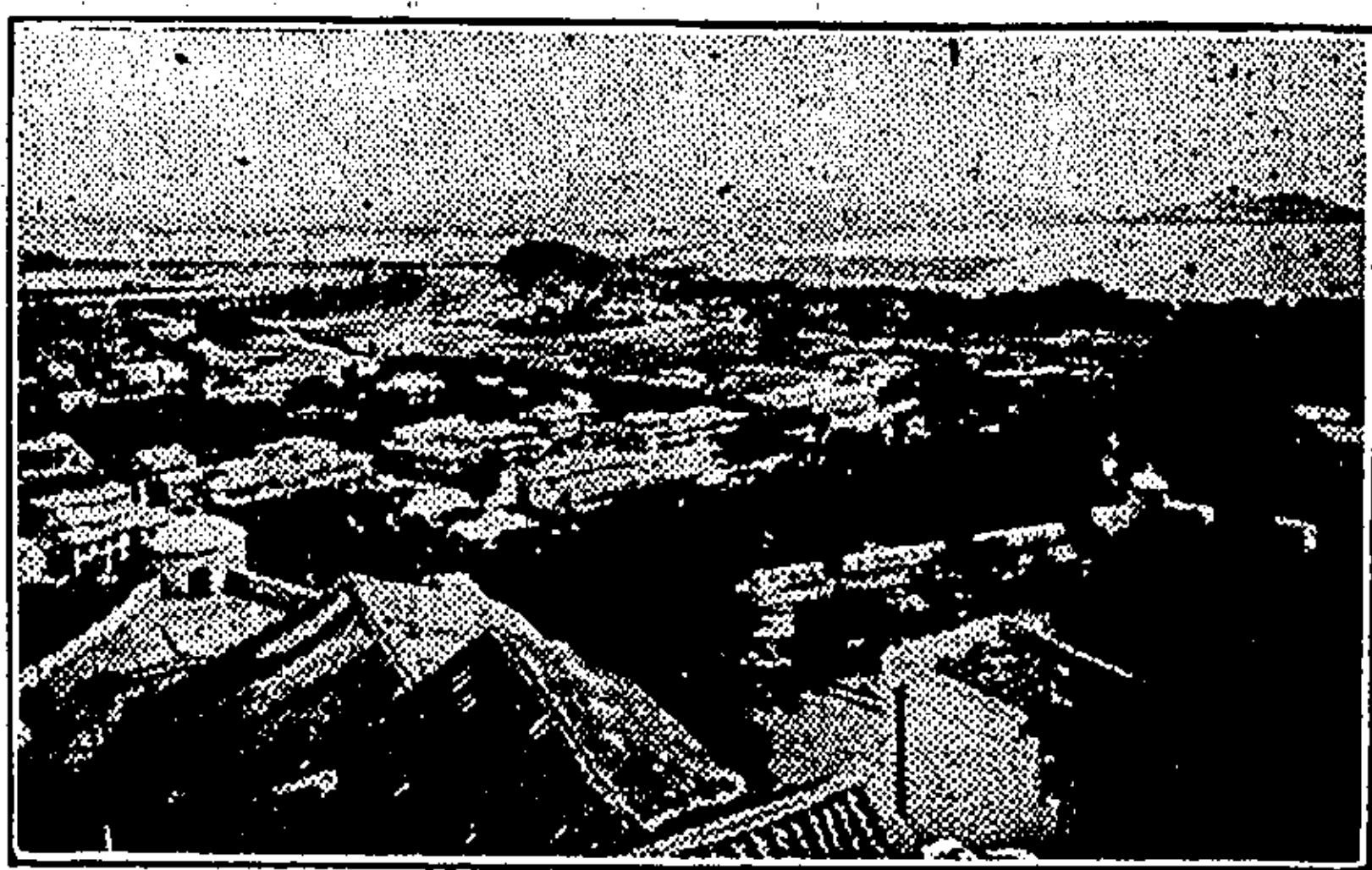
Some wealthy local Chinese have been more generous in this respect, offering the Government some 130 houses to accommodate part of the indigent class of Chinese, and more houses will be donated by charitable institutions towards this meritorious cause. The Government intends to erect 500 houses which added to the hundreds of such houses already existing at Bairro Tamagui Barboza will make a total of about 2,000 such

Macao, however, will soon be in a position to get substantial revenues from its postal and telegraph services. Besides improvements comprising an automatic telephone service, wireless communication with Portuguese colonies and the Metropolis, a Radio-Broadcasting Station has just been completed and is considered to be the most modern system in South China. The results obtained so far have been excellent and the station is quite powerful.

Telephone communications with the islands have been made and steps are being taken to extend such communications to Shekoi Tong Ka and other neighbouring Chinese towns.

Reclamations.

In November last, a group of capitalists asked for the lease of the vast reclaimed grounds in the Outer Harbour in order to build residential and commercial and industrial quarters, the whole of this area to be occupied fully within twelve years. The conditions under which the lease of this land was proposed to the Government, are extremely beneficial to the



Panoramic view of a portion of the Northern end of the City of Macao.

small dwellings for poor people. This action of the Government supported by private co-operation has been highly appreciated.

The leper stations have been carefully maintained and this also has brought unanimous approval from the Chinese community.

The Government is also considering the erection of special pavilions for cases of tuberculosis, a maternity and a children's hospital.

Local markets are being improved and 5 new ones will be erected in order to improve general hygienic conditions. The old cemetery is going to be removed to a more suitable locality.

Waterworks and Electricity.

High praise is given to the Waterworks Co. for the advance in the installations and laying down of mains. With this supply the Colony will be immensely benefited and it is expected that this will cause a revival in local industry and the founding of new industrial enterprises. The electric lighting concession has been renewed for a further period of thirty years and the Government and the Municipality have obtained big advantages. The lighting services in general has been improved and the Company is fulfilling its contractual obligations.

The city in general is kept quite clean and the street sweeping service is going to be improved before long with the adoption of mechanical street cleaners which will simultaneously sweep and flush the streets. An incinerator is going to be erected by the local municipal board.

Now that water pressure is available the installing of a proper drainage system is being planned and it is anticipated that before a year passes something definite on this line will mature.

Communications.

Owing to the special conditions of Macao the Postal and Telegraph services should contribute before long quite a substantial sum to the colony's revenue. Postal administration is usually unprofitable but

economic development of the Colony and we have been informed that H.E. the Governor is at present discussing this particular matter with H.E. the Minister for the Colony. The Colony is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Minister's decision on this point.

There is another subject to which the Colony attaches wide importance, and that is the connection of the Islands of Taipa and Coloane with Macao by means of a bridge. It goes without saying that if this scheme materializes, the development of the Islands will be a question of time. The advantages from such a scheme will contribute very much to the development of Macao. This question is also waiting the decision of H.E. the Minister for the Colonies.

Chungshan.

Macao is to-day connected to the District of Chungshan by a wide motor-road built by the Kee-Kwan Motor-Road Company. This concern is at present in a flourishing condition owing to the use made of the motor-road and between Chungshan villages and Macao. This road will probably be extended to Sio-Lam and thence to Sun-Tack and on to Canton. This will mean a big investment of capital and it will be some time before the final stage of this scheme is completed.

The siting up of the Outer Harbour and the lack of adequate communications with the hinterland have been the cause of the present abandonment of the harbour. The railway from Macao to Canton, for which we had a concession, was not constructed. Consequently, it is supposed that the harbour scheme is doomed to failure. To-day, however, in view of the possibilities of extending the Macao-Beak Ki Motor-Road in which the motor traffic will replace the railway and the possibility of connecting the islands and Macao, it is foreseen that the construction of a harbour in Coloane might contribute to the commercial development of the Colony.

Agriculture and Industry. Agriculture in Macao is rather limited owing to the scarcity of land adaptable to such purposes. Local gardens are going to be improved and old trees replaced by others suitable to the climate. Forestry is going to be undertaken on a wider scale and natural resources are being exploited in order to reduce to the minimum the amount of the importation into the Colony. A Botanical Garden and a Forestry Department are to be founded and a careful catalogue made of the local flora.

One of the most important industries of the Colony is fishing, which employ about 2,500 fishermen and over 25,000 fisherman and it also represents investment of over \$5,000,000.—
(The Green Island Cement Factory)
(Continued on next Column)

TARIFF ON BABY FOODS

Bean And Goat Milk Substitutes In Shansi

FAMINE AND POVERTY IN THE PROVINCE

KIANCHOW, SHAN, June 27. The Fen River has been in flood. This is nearly a month earlier than usual and after the experiences of last summer the people are apprehensive. The wheat crop is seldom seriously affected by flood, but this time a few places on the riverbank were overtaken before the crop was quite ripe. Thunderstorms have been frequent and in the East devastating hail storms have done much damage. The hailstones are variously described as to size, but it is quite authentic that some exceptionally large ones have been seen.

The effect of increased import tariff upon milk foods from overseas, is of interest to inland residents as well as to those confined to the narrow limits of Treaty ports. It might be good news to some anxious parents to know that a certain missionary in the province of Shansi has milked a goat continuously for five years. Recent inquiries evince the fact that Nanny is still supplying the cream for the afternoon tea.

This is a set off to the domestic tragedies recounted by other aspirants to goat keeping. There is usually a local tax of about ten per cent. payable when cows or goats are purchased on the market and this is not returnable, even when the creature dies within a week.

A sort of synthetic milk is made from Chinese beans. The process is simple but unless very carefully attended to, an unpleasant bean curd flavour may deter some people from its use. This is very cheap, exceedingly nutritious, and when once the habit is formed infants and invalids derive the utmost benefit.

Famine and Dramatics.

Amongst the Chinese Famine Relief projects in Shensi is a school of histrionics. Higher primary school boys on the verge of starvation are given a brief coaching in dramatic art and sent out to more prosperous districts to earn a living and if possible to raise funds to help the famine districts. The aims of this movement include reform of the Chinese drama, the extension of education, enlightenment of the people and the usual patriotic propaganda.

The impression produced by the contingent visiting South Shansi is that the effects of the famine on some of these poor children are hardly to be relieved permanently by the hardships of this new life. While on the one hand evidence abounds of the widespread and increasing general poverty of the masses, on the other hand the vagaries of the passing fashions to which "Young China" addicts itself are perhaps indicative of popular tendencies.

The various successive seasons, when the vogue was Western garments, have passed. So have to some extent the epoch of the Thermos bottle and the wrist-watch. The slogan "Patronise native manufactures" has produced in this part of the world a remarkable movement for local products. The formerly unknown article, which is now glutting the market, is the canvas deck chair. These are to be seen at the shop doors everywhere, crude but cheap in many varieties.

If trade is bad, the harvest not up to expectation, politics perplexing, why not sit down comfortably to wait for the coming of the Shansi Railway!—N.C. Daily News.

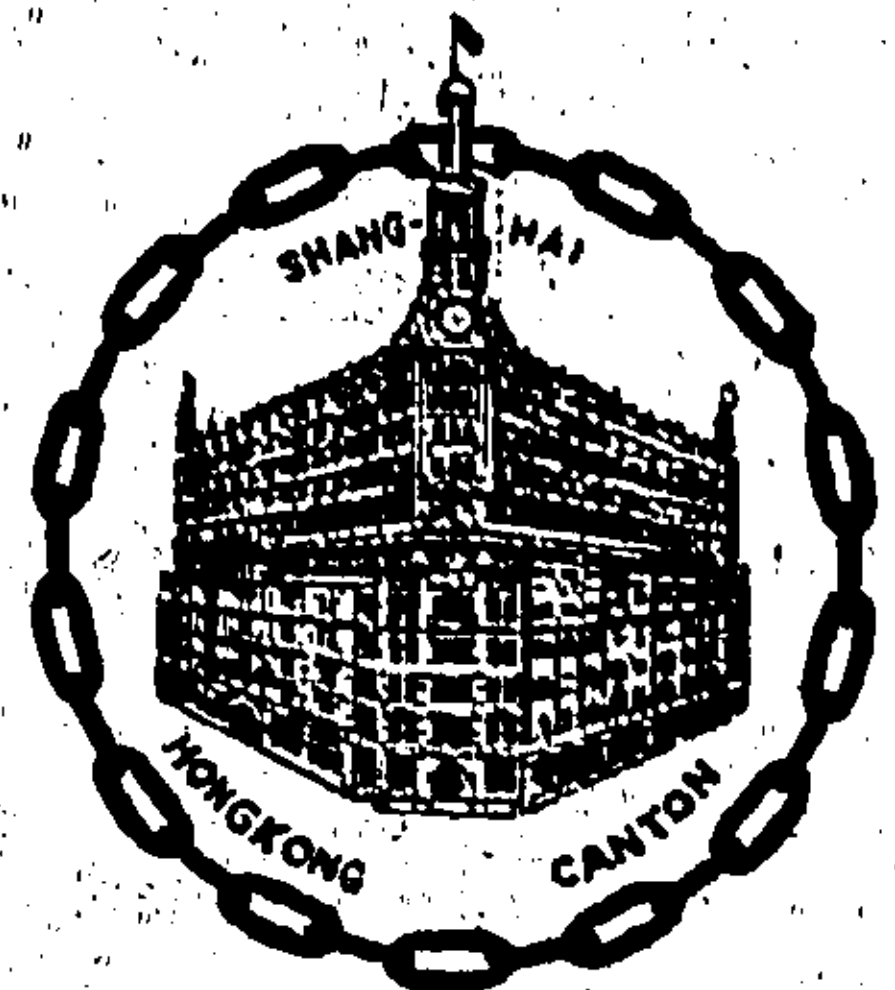
tory, which, by the way, is a British concern, was the first establishment of its kind to be organized in China.

Macao has also a Brick Factory with 10 kilns capable of a simultaneous output of 400,000 bricks; 10 tobacco factories, five cigar factories, 3 match factories, 3 factories of native preserves, over 50 native wine distilleries many fire-cracker factories, 1 ice factory, 1 for stockings and hosiery products, 3 for insecticides, 17 junk builders over 100 boats being built per annum, 3 electric torch factories and also factories for curing ham, boiling soap, and preparing paper, vinegar, oyster lime, copper-ware, pewter-ware, etc. There are also many goldsmiths, printing presses, lithographers, shoe-makers, etc.

The important industrial development noticeable in recent years in the Colony is the natural outcome of facilities accorded by the local Government to all merchants and industrialists who have established themselves in Macao. The Colony is favoured by nature with a splendid climate and by the Government with a good police service, with the result that big fortunes are made by local merchants.

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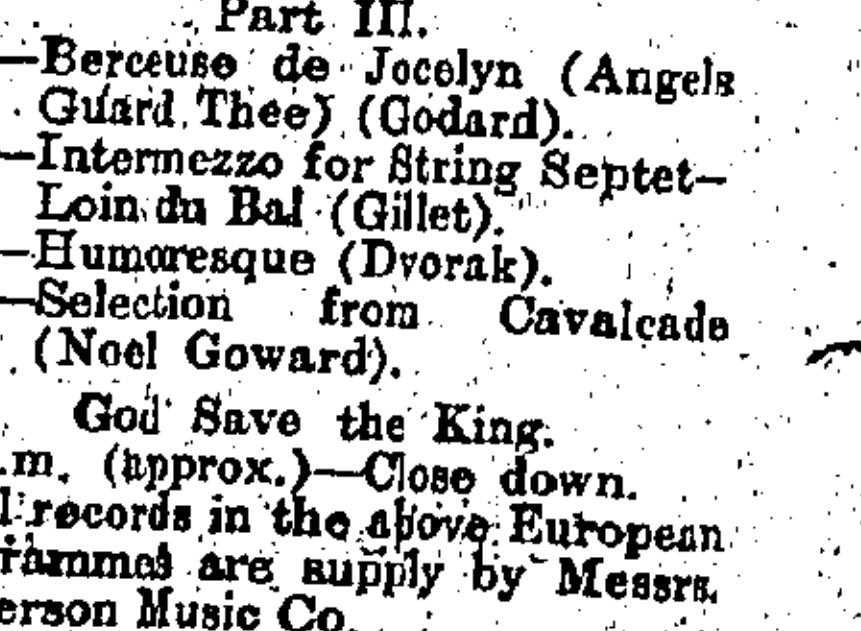
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Sunday, 9.15 P.M.

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ECHOES OF 1858

THE FIGHT FOR ORDERED GOVERNMENT
IN HONG KONG

17.—Shipping Information for the Public

May 24, 1858.
The *Friend of China* has a letter signed *Clairvoyant*, which is very severe upon us for leading people to infer in our issue of last Monday, that the *Lancefield* was outside. If the writer will favour us with his address we shall be glad to give him our authority. We may tell him meantime that he is in advance of the fact in stating that he got hold of the *outside* boatman. Our veracity having been impugned we shall trouble Mr. Clairvoyant again, unless he favours us with his address. We think we can prove all we said, and shall not fail to do so upon public attention being directed sufficiently to the circumstances.

The *Commercial Intelligence* has fired a squib at us in the shape of an extract of a letter from its Amoy correspondent, with the view of holding us to obloquy and contempt in having been detected copying from the back of its desultory columns, a mistake made in its Amoy shipping list. We plead guilty. In collecting shipping intelligence we put every paper under contribution which falls into our hands. The *Intelligence* Amoy correspondent may well be proud of his work—it is the only information given that can be relied on, and being much better than what we get, we shall certainly continue to correct ours by it.

The *Intelligence's* lamentation is most discordant. We thought there was room for us both in the field, and so did everybody else. The *Intelligence* admitted there was room for improvement, for he not only issues twice per diem, but he made his list quite another thing, after he woke up to oppose us. Let anyone look at his paper before our advent and look at it now. Yet he treated us as though we were meddling with his por-

ridge, and expected the public to be content with what it suited his convenience to give. As for complaining about our pirating—it is childish—he has followed our footsteps to such an extent, that it has now become a race between us who gives the identical information first—the same never being thought of before our appearance.

Does he suppose we guess the names of vessels in the Shipping list or obtain them from idle reports as he must have done the following:—

"The Portuguese barque *Labnan*, belonging to Messrs. A. A. de Mello and Co., which left Macao some time in the beginning of this year for Arracan has been wrecked on the Bashiels, and all hands perished, with the exception of four seamen."

This was on Saturday evening—our issue of the same morning had already given a true account of the disaster.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

The following are taken from the advertisement columns of our 1858 files:—

STEAM TO MACAO TO-DAY

The str. "Sir Charles Forbes" at 2 p.m.

DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO.

The str. "FEI-MA" To-morrow at 9 a.m., leaving Macao for Canton the following morning.

LYALL, STILL & CO.

STEAM TO CANTON.

The steamer "WILLIAMETTE" on Monday at 8 a.m.

W. H. FOSTER, JR.
The steamer "SHAMROCK" on Tuesday at 8 a.m.—W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

TO-MORROW'S CHURCH SERVICES

(Fifth Sunday After Trinity)

Anglican Churches

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,
HONG KONG.

Fifth Sunday After Trinity.
Celebration of the Oxford Movement Centenary—

Holy Communion, 8 a.m.
Holy Communion (Peak Church), 11 a.m.

Children's Service 10 a.m.
Cruel Eucharist and Sermon, 11 a.m.

Preacher: The Rev. F. N. Chamberlain, R.N.
Evening, 6.30 p.m.

Preacher: The Rev. G. R. Carpenter.

Week Day Services.
Mornings, Daily at 9 a.m. except Tuesdays.

Intercessions for the Sick.
Wednesday at 10.15 a.m.

Holy Communion, Thursday at 7.45 a.m.

Holy Communion, St. Mary Magdalene's Day, Saturday 22nd at 7.45 a.m.

Choir Practice, Friday at 5.30 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
KOWLOON.

Services for Sunday, 16th July 5th Sunday after Trinity.

8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
10 a.m. Young People's Service and Primary Sunday School.

11 a.m. Choral Communion and Sermon, Preacher—The Vicar.

3 p.m. Sunday School.
6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon, Preacher—The Vicar.

Meeting of the Church Council 6 p.m. Monday 17th inst.

Free Churches

ENGLISH METHODIST
CHURCH, WANCHAI.

The following are the forthcoming Services to be held at the Methodist Church, (opposite R. N. Hospital, Queen's Road E.) Sunday July 16.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Edgar Dewton.

The Sacrament of Holy Baptism will be carried out at the close of the Service.

Evening Service, 8.15 p.m. Preacher: Rev. E. C. H. Tribbeck.

Hymns, 96 (tune 346), 225, 606, and 911.

SATURDAY AND SOLDIERS HOME.
Sunday July 16. Christian Social Hour at 7 p.m.

Monday July 17. Badminton Club

meet, 7 p.m.
Tuesday, July 18. Fellowship meeting 8 p.m.
Wednesday July 19. House Committee meet 5.30 p.m.
Thursday July 20. Quarterly Church meeting, 8 p.m.

Catholic Church

The Cathedral (Caine Road).
July 16.—8th. Sunday after Pentecost. (Our Lady of Mount Carmel).

In the morning:
At 6 Mass;
At 8 Sprinkling of the Holy Water; High Mass in honour of Our Lady.

At 10.30 Mass with English sermon.

In the afternoon:
At 4. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. A plenary Indulgence *quintuple* for the members of the Confraternity of Our Lady of Mount Carmel can be gained from Saturday afternoon till mid-night to-day.

Week days: Mass at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

July 18 Holy Hour from 6.30 to 7.30.

On Sunday 23rd inst. the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will celebrate its annual Feast in honour of the Patron Saint. The collection of the last Mass on that Sunday will be offered to the Society towards the help of the Poor of Hong Kong. Special generosity is recommended in view of the difficulties that this benevolent Society is confronted with.

UNION CHURCH

Kennedy Road.
(HONG KONG).

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1933.
Sunday School, 9.30 a.m.

Morning Service, 10.30 a.m.
Evening Service, 8 p.m.

Preacher at both Services—
The Rev. Dr. E. L. Allen.

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ROAD TRAM STATION.

JULY 16, 1933.—
SUNDAY SERVICE, 11.15 a.m.
Subject—"LIFE"

The Sunday School is held on Sunday Mornings, 10 o'clock.

Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8.00 p.m.
Reading Room at above address open—
Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon
Monday and Thursday, 5.30 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

FRENCH NATIONAL FETE

RECEPTION AT CONSUL-
GENERAL'S RESIDENCE

The French Consul General and Madame Dufaur de la Prade, were "At Home" at the residence, "Victoria Lodge," the Peak, yesterday, when a large number of prominent residents attended the function which was to commemorate the taking of the Bastille in 1789 and the French National Fete.

His Excellency the Governor was represented by Captain F. R. L. Mearns, A.D.C.; His Excellency the General Officer Commanding by Captain Marr, A.D.C.; and the Commodore by Captain Sissmore, R.M.

Others present included Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman (Colonial Secretary), His Honour Mr. J. R. Wood (Chief Justice), Hon. Mr. A. E. Wood (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Bishop Henry Valorta, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. Henry Pollock, Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Inspector-General of Police), Hon. Mr. A. G. W. Tickle (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. R. I. Kotewell, members of the Consular Corps, Hon. Mr. M. J. Green, (Postmaster General), Mr. P. Jacks, Mr. A. W. G. Grantham, Mr. W. J. Carria, Captain MacLennan, of Headquarters Staff, Mr. C. Cock, Dr. S. S. Strahan, Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, Mr. Chan Lim Pak, Mr. M. Gaubert (Manager of the Banque de l'Indochine), Mr. Brunet (Manager of the Banque Franco-chinoise), and many other members of the French Colony accompanied by their ladies.

Addressing the gathering, the Consul-General said:

My honourable American colleague, before proposing the traditional toast, on "the Glorious Fourth," thanked all the foreigners who gathered at the American Club on that day. I feel a very pleasant duty indeed to follow the way paved by my dear friend, Mr. Jenkins.

In my name and on behalf of my wife, I thank all those who are here to-day, for their coming.

Never in the history of the world, mutual comprehension of the international aims and needs has become more than now, a necessity, in view of solving the complicated problems every nation is facing in these hard times; for the noblest purpose of understanding each other and to the effect of the most complete collaboration, at least for alleviating the sufferings of all the people of the world, we must not confine ourselves in our own fatherland; let us go abroad, by land, by sea or by air, merry and cheerful, and meet everywhere for social, educational or commercial intercourse, as the international teams are meeting on the sportsfields, where victory and defeat always end in peaceful friendship, winners and losers shaking hands vigorously and frankly, after the matches.

Slogans for Sports and Trade.
"Good Will," "Good Humour," "Good Spirit," "Fair Play," these are the true slogans for sports and trade.

When we Frenchmen, who enjoy here in Hong Kong, with others, the benefit of the wellknown British hospitality, we have great pleasure to see so many foreigners concurring with us to celebrate our National Day. May we think, may we say, that though they are still foreigners they are not foreign to our joy: are they still strangers, those who do not want to remain strange to us, are they still aliens, those for whom nothing of my country is deemed alien; at this stage of civilization when nobody denies that we belong, brothers amongst brethren, to the great family of mankind.

Let us indeed try to be towards every one that type of man the English popular song describes as "a jolly good fellow," in applying the human principle, which is also a divine command—To Love Our Neighbours As Ourselves; if we are doing so, each of us having at least two neighbours, and these two having their own neighbours, and so on indefinitely, we can expect to attain this common object and give life to the French saying: "Les

(Continued from Page 11.)

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SINCERE'S SUMMER SALE

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THE YUK SAU STREET COLLAPSE

P.W.D. EXPERT WITNESS GIVES EVIDENCE

"IRONWORK SEEMED ALL UPSIDE DOWN"

All the evidence in connection with balcony collapse at Yuk Sau Street, Happy Valley, recently, was completed yesterday afternoon when witnesses of the P.W.D. were called with reference to the deviation found in the construction of the building from the original plans.

It was indicated that Counsel's speeches and the Coroner's summing up would occupy the Court on Monday afternoon, when the jury's verdict might be expected.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Woo and Nash is appearing for the contractor. Mr. H. J. Armstrong is appearing for Mr. A. J. Lane the architect, and Mr. M. K. Lo for the owners of the building.

MYSTERY OF THE STEEL BARS

The principal witness called yesterday was Mr. C. E. Moore, the engineer-in-charge attached to the Building Authority, who is solely responsible for the inspecting and approving of re-inforced concrete work. He said that re-inforced concrete details of the building in Yuk Sau Street were submitted to him on December 13, 1930 and approved three days later.

"I inspected this balcony after the collapse. It was 8 feet 2 inches long and 3 feet wide having 3/8 inch re-inforced steel bars at 4 inches centre and 1 inch distributing rods at 12 inches centre. It was designed and approved as a cantilever slab. The main cause of the failure of the structure was that the rods were placed at the bottom of the slabs instead of as the top as in the approved details.

Witness produced plans which showed the difference between the approved plans and the final structure work and on explaining them to the Coroner, the latter remarked that it looked to him as if the whole of the iron work on the balcony had been turned upside down.

Mr. Moore: the total load which the balcony, as designed, could carry was 6,000 pounds. The plans conformed in all respects with the requirements of the Building Authority. When the building was completed, said witness, Mr. Lane handed in to his department an application for occupation and permission to occupy was duly given.

In answer to a question by the Coroner, witness said that as constructed the balcony, technically speaking, could carry no weight at all.

Mr. Lo: Mr. Lane and Mr. Tong swore that in fact there were two thin hanging bars as shown in the model that Mr. Jenkin produced. The measurement has been given as 1/5th of an inch. I understand from you, however, that in fact there was only one hanging bar of 1 inch.

Mr. Lo: It would be impossible! Not Displaced by Ramming! Answering another question witness said that he had inspected a hole made in the floor and found that the balcony bars were in fact tied to the floor slabs.

Mr. Lo then put to witness the two theories which had been advanced by previous witnesses as to why the bars were found at the bottom of the balcony instead of at the top. It will be recalled that one of the reasons was that the bars had got into their position through the owner's foremen ramming the concrete and displacing the iron bars. Witness said that he did not think the iron bars would be displaced by ramming.

Mr. Lo: It would be impossible! As a result of what you found of the collapsed slab, did you think the affinity of the cement concrete with the steel bar to be such as to suggest to you that there had been ramming?—There must have been ramming. You must ram cement concrete.

Do you agree, from the inspection since made of other balconies that the bars are in the same position as the bars in the collapsed balcony?—I do.

Do you agree with me that the only rational theory is that the bars were actually placed there from the beginning?—I cannot tell you. They are there now, but how they were placed before, I cannot of course say.

When were cantilever slab balconies first constructed in Hong Kong?—Roughly about the first half of 1931.

Do you happen to know of the collapse of another balcony in Yuk Sau Street?—Yes, on September 10, 1931. The contractor concerned was fined \$250 on September 24.

What was the cause of that collapse?—Steel bars at the bottom instead of at the top.

P.W.D.'s Duty. Mr. Armstrong (cross-examining): What inspections are carried out by your department of these buildings? The overseer in charge will give evidence of that.

Do you know if he is expected to make periodical inspection?—Yes.

Would that include steel bars?—It may or may not.

Do you agree with me that a Government Inspector would not fail to see that the bars of everyone of 28 balconies were laid wrong?—No, he may not see it.

Would you say that it is feasible that the whole of these re-inforcements have been turned upside down?—I don't see that.

In the case of balconies wrongly constructed like this one, do you agree that it would collapse as soon as the shoring was taken away?—No, it depends on how soon the shoring was taken away. There is a certain amount of tension in the concrete.

A Matter for the Architect. Mr. Jenkin: The conformity of the actual work to the plan would be materially a matter for the architect? That is the architect is called upon to inspect all the iron work before the covering work was done?—Yes, if the architect was employed and paid for supervision.

In these circumstances it would be peculiar for the architect to certify that the bar work conformed with the plan?—Yes.

The next witness called was Mr. F. C. Neville, who between February and August, 1931 was overseer of all Hong Kong districts, except the city of Victoria. He said he remembered the five houses in Yuk Sau Street, which he said he visited fourteen times in all. He stayed about a quarter of an hour each time but did not check any thing unsatisfactory.

That completed the evidence and the speech by the Counsel in the case would commence on Monday.

FUNERAL OF MRS. S. ABBAS

LAST RITES CONDUCTED AT MUSLIM CEMETERY

The funeral of Mrs. S. Abbas, the nonagenarian member of the Indian community who passed away on Thursday, took place at the Muslim cemetery yesterday and was attended by a large number of her friends, from the Indians and other communities.

Mahomedan rites were observed at the funeral, the priest of the local Muslim community officiating. The principal mourners were her three sons, Messrs. A.R., A.H., and A. Abbas.

Wreaths were sent by the following:—

Mr. and Mrs. Y. Abbas, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Alaraka, Mr. Chan Cheuk Wan, Mr. Chan Hing Tong, Mr. Choy Man Hung, Ciel, Abbis and Children, Mr. M. Farid and family, Mr. and Mrs. V. Franco, Mr. A. H. Harbord, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Yuen, Kwong Nium & Co., Mr. Lam Wan Sang, Mr. Leung Chun, Mr. R. K. Luing, Mr. Li Wing Kee, Messrs. Bing-ham & Matthews, Mr. Lee Chong, Mr. Lam Yuk Foc, Mr. Lai Ping Yuen, Dr. H. D. Matthews, Mr. J. B. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Mitchell, Mr. Mak Kow, Mr. Quan Wuh, Mr. F. O. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. de Roza, Colonel and Mrs. T. A. Robertson, Mrs. Strahan, Kirk and Nicholson, Mr. Sun Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Seto, Messrs. Chan and Tong, Mr. Tang Yau, Mr. Tam Sui Pui, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Jr., Mr. D. G. Wilson, Wing Sing Co., Wong Siu Woon Co., Q. E. Warren & Co., Ltd., Mr. Yum Chak Chee, Mr. Yu Man Cho, Mr. and Mrs. Yu Hoi Sang, Yew Sing Co., Mr. and Mrs. Yung Pak Way, Mr. Young Ko Chun, Mr. Yip Yuk Ling, Mr. Ho Ping Kee, Mr. Chan Chak Kan, Mr. C. A. Tsan, Mr. Chau Cheung Wing, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. E. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Roberts, Mr. E. S. Ford, and the Chinese Staff of the Hong Kong Club.

WIDOW WHO PAID A PREMIUM

CLAIM FOR \$125 DISMISSED

At the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Lindell delivered judgment in a claim for \$125 by Tse Ling Yee, widow of 3, Bonham Road, against Lai Ma and Li Ngo, both of 144, Wing Lok Street. The plaintiff claimed that the money was paid out in insurance premiums and which she contended, should have been paid out by defendants under the terms of a mortgage for \$40,000 which she loaned on November 24. Mr. F. C. Rendall represented defendants, and Mr. F. X. D'Almeida appeared for plaintiff.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said:—The wording of the writ in this action discloses no cause of action. The claim is for money paid by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendant, but does not include the necessary allegation that the payment was made at the defendant's request, nor indeed does it appear from the evidence that such request was ever made.

The only cause of action which the facts set out, and the particulars of claim disclose is one based on the damage suffered by the plaintiff through the breach by the defendant of their covenant to insure, but even this cause of action could not arise until payment to the Company of the insurance premium had actually been effected.

At the trial however, it was admitted in evidence that at the date of the writ no payment in fact had been made. I hold therefore that this action is misconceived, and that the defect therein is fundamental and one that cannot be cured by amendment.

In the usual course, the defendants would thus be entitled to judgment; but the position is here complicated by the fact that they, before trial, paid into Court the sum of \$76.00 (which is less than the claim) without any general denial of liability. By so doing they have admitted finally their liability *pro tanto*. This admission is final and is binding upon them whatever the course of the subsequent proceedings.

Claim ill-founded.

"Had she so wished, plaintiff could before trial have taken this money from Court and could have come to trial as to the balance of the claim. Whether the money so paid in, be taken out or not, the trial of the action is concerned only with the surplus of the claim over the amount paid into Court. And this is so even if the whole of the original claim appears to the Court as ill-founded. Whatever the result of the trial, the money held by the court is in *custodia legis* on the account of the plaintiff.

Accordingly, following the admissions of parties, by which I am bound, I give judgment for the plaintiff for \$76.00 only, the sum paid into court and admitted to be due, with costs incurred up to the date of payment in; and for the defendants, as to the balance of claim, with all costs incurred subsequent to that date.

"I direct that the two bills of costs be set off one against the other, and that any balance in favour of the defendants be deducted from the plaintiff's money now in court.

"The remainder of the money to be paid out to plaintiff.

CANTON NOTES

More About Native Industries

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS WANT RELIEF

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CANTON, July 13.

Following the lead taken by the native kerosene oil distillers and the electric torch manufacturers, local rubber manufacturers, who are likewise badly hit by present conditions, have decided to present their grievances before the authorities whose aid is being solicited. At a general meeting of these manufacturers held a few days ago, a resolution was adopted that an appeal be sent to the authorities for the following steps to be taken for the relief of the industry:—

(1) The suspension of the granting of licences for new factories to be established in the city for a number of years;

(2) The abolition of taxes on certain materials required for the industry; and

(3) The revocation by the authorities of Kwangsi of a recent decision restricting the wearing of rubber shoes by peasants of that province.

It is stated that unless these measures are taken the industry will not be in a position to carry on, and the total suspension of operations is feared. Somewhat similar appeals, it will be remembered, have submitted some time ago by the electric torch manufacturers though the result of their appeal is not yet known. As to the kerosene distillers, since their appeal to the authorities measures have actively been carried out for their relief, including the enforcement of regulations restricting the importing of fuel oil and governing the limitation of the establishment of new distilleries.

Government Industries.

Speaking of industries, the Government appears to be constructively forging ahead with its numerous schemes for factories, one of which, a new sulphuric acid works, has recently been opened. The officials, it is announced, are also being sent to America to study the administrative and technical problems connected with the iron and steel industry in connection with the projected Iron and Steel Works which the provincial authorities are to put up. With reference to the Government Cotton Mill, the plant for which, as recently announced, is to be supplied by a Lancashire firm, it is understood two officials will also be delegated to England to study the spinning industry.

To Commemorate the 19th Route.

Steps are reported to be taken in local quarters for the adequate commemoration of the soldiers of the 19th Route Army who fell during the Shanghai fighting last year by the erection of a memorial monument here. The Canton Moslem community are stated to have signified their willingness to donate a piece of land in their cemetery for the purpose, the locality being suitable for the work as it lies to the northern outskirts of the city, on one of the principal highways connecting Canton with the rural districts to the north. A large sum of money is said to have been left over from the funds collected last year by the Fong Bin Hospital in connection with a memorial service for the same soldiers (when it will be recalled, Buddhist masses were being said for those fallen), and this money will therefore be utilised for the present project which is engaging the attention of the 19th Route Army officers who are now in this city.

Nudism Reports.

The Canton public are beginning to get alarmed at the persistent rumours that the Hong Kong Nudist Society are preparing for the extension of their activities to this city. There are reports that these Nudists have selected two places of ground—one in the vicinity of Lai Chiwan, and one in Szechuen—which are suitable for their recreation and that steps are being considered for obtaining either piece of land. The opposition to the cult raised in Shanghai is prominent in local circles where it is expected the movement will not be received with any enthusiasm.

I am bound, I give judgment for the plaintiff for \$76.00 only, the sum paid into court and admitted to be due, with costs incurred up to the date of payment in; and for the defendants, as to the balance of claim, with all costs incurred subsequent to that date.

"I direct that the two bills of costs be set off one against the other, and that any balance in favour of the defendants be deducted from the plaintiff's money now in court.

"The remainder of the money to be paid out to plaintiff.

RENAISSANCE IN CHINA

Mr. J. D. Bush's Speech At Y's Men Club

LAW AND PUBLIC OPINION

At the Y's Men's Club weekly luncheon on Thursday at Lane Crawford's Restaurant, Mr. J. D. Bush gave an address on "National Renaissance in China." Mr. Bush urged that law is the only workable instrument for a Stable Government in China. An enlightened and aggressive public opinion was the means to this end.

Dr. S. W. Phoon, the Chairman of the Club before introducing the speaker drew the attention of the members present to the Exhibition in the room of wood carving done by the pupils of the free school maintained by the Club. These carved articles will be auctioned among the members, and the proceeds will go towards the fund being raised for the opening of another free school in Kowloon. The objects of the Y's Men's Club is to cultivate good fellowship among Y's Men's and Young's Men's Christian Association Members everywhere. To enable Y's Men to keep better informed upon subjects of immediate civic, economic and social interest. To support, by active Service, deserving philanthropic and social movements etc.

Mr. Bush's Address.

Mr. Bush said in part. There is much discussion these days of setting on foot another National Renaissance in China along the lines of Nationalism, social justice and building the new culture on the old. I am afraid, however that the biggest obstacles in the way of this new National Renaissance are the lack of an instrument of Government and a righteous and aggressive public opinion. If China is to make her Republican form of government endure, these two essentials of democracy must be maintained. Without these two fundamentals, namely, a Constitution and a righteous and aggressive public opinion, no Republicanism can endure.

Europe's Example.

If you examine the course of constitutional development in Great Britain, you will find that step by step the principle has been established that these Constitutional powers may be exercised only upon the advice of ministers who are held to a personal and legal responsibility for the acts which they advise and to a political responsibility to the freely elected representatives of the people.

In France, the President possesses, under the constitution, very broad executive powers, but in practice is able to exercise them only at the dictation of the ministers who, as in England, are held legally responsible before the courts, and politically responsible by the Parliament. In the United States the President is in a much more independent position, to exercise his considerable constitutional powers, than is the British King or the French President. He is, however, subject to impeachment by the Lower House of Congress and to removal from office if the charges against him are sustained.

Let us now set these standards of Constitutional powers against the more semblance of Republican form of Government in Nanking. As you are aware, the government is supposed to be based entirely on what was laid down by Dr. Sun. According to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, democracy is defined as follows:—

"We now advocate democracy which means that we should place political rights in the hands of the People." But the Government in Nanking to-day can be both a party dictatorship and a democracy. On the one hand, the leaders in Nanking drill the people with posters and slogans on popular rights. On the other, they subject them to the rule of party dictatorship. Teaching them nothing and requiring them to do something else is putting the people in an impossible predicament. It is an illogical position, to say the least. Many cures have often been offered for the political ills of China. Some say that China need dictatorship and others advocate restoration of the old monarchy, establishment of a new monarchy, or international control.

Legalism.

It seems to me Legalism is perhaps the most needful remedy for the present political situation in China. Let us revert for a moment to the Legalists of Ancient China for counsel; according to them law is the only workable rule of government. I do not know but they are right; for if the political leaders of present-day China would follow the law and could be impelled by force of public opinion to live up in spirit and in truth

(Continued on Page 11.)

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Vests and Drawers in plain and athletic Styles.

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LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.

(Continued on Page 11.)

OUR CABARETS

To Close Down At Midnight

The proprietors and patrons of the cabarets in Hongkong and Kowloon had a surprise on Thursday night when police officials visited these establishments and passed the word round that they were to close down at midnight.

No trouble was encountered in enforcing this order though it is understood that in one of the Hong Kong cabarets, the manager asked that the band be allowed to play that very popular tune, "Good-night Sweetheart," before closing down. When asked the reason for this request, the manager said that clients take that time as a signal that the hour for parting has come round and that they must leave the premises. This request, we understand, was granted.

It is understood that midnight closing is to be imposed every night irrespective of whether it is a

CORRESPONDENCE

[All letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.] Tjileboet, J.C.J. Line, July 10.

PETROL AND TAXI FARES

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

Dear Sir,—With the recent reduction in the price of petrol and the cost of tyres and spares, could the taxi companies authorities be persuaded to get to reduce their fares back to the original charge of 40 cents for the first mile and let us have smaller and cheaper taxis in Hongkong.—Yours faithfully,

FORTY CENTS, Hongkong, July 14.

Saturday or other festive nights, when some of the more popular cabarets continue until as late as three o'clock in the morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF LAURENCE SCHOLFIELD LEWIS LATE OF SPORTS CLUB, ST. JAMES IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX ENGLAND. GENTLEMAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance No. 2 of 1927, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 5th day of AUGUST, 1933.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 7th day of July, 1933.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Executors, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF LOOK YAN KIT (許 蘭 賢) ALIAS LUK TAU NAM (許 蘭 賢) ALIAS SENG YIP TUNG LATE OF No. 29, UPPER PICKERING STREET, SINGAPORE, IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MERCHANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance 1927, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and Others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 5th day of AUGUST, 1933.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 7th day of July, 1933.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & Co., Solicitors for the Executors, St. George's Building, Hong Kong.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim Dividend of 23 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1933, at rate of 1/4.1/2 per share.

THE DIVIDEND will be payable on and after TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1933, at the offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY, 24th JULY to SATURDAY, 29th AUGUST (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. N. MURPHY,

Acting Chief Manager, Hong Kong, 11th July, 1933.

AGENCIES.

The London Office of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 53, Fleet Street, E.C.4, is constantly receiving Enquiries from Home Manufacturers regarding Suitable Firms to act as Agents for their products in Hong Kong and South China.

If Local Companies desirous of taking up further Agencies will let us know the Lines in which they are interested the information will be forwarded to London and passed on to interested parties as opportunity offers.

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MARRIAGES.

OLIVEIRA-REMEDIOS.—On June 20, 1933, at Shanghai, MARIA MAGDALENA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. dos Remedios, of Shanghai, to EMILIO MARQUES, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Martins d'Oliveira, also of Shanghai.

LAMBERT—ELISK-SCHURMAN.—On July 5, 1933, at Villa Alpha Lochem, Holland, of MICHELLE LAMBERT, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Lambert of Shanghai, to TOM ELISK-SCHURMAN, Consul for Netherlands.

Editorial and Business Office: 11 Ice House Street. Tel. 30951. Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.

London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 15, 1933.

A KOWLOON CONFERENCE?

Kowloon is a place that bristles with problems. Once they were quite easily adjustable, but many, thanks to repeated neglect, have grown sharp and tough as quills on an elderly porcupine. All phases of human life seem to be involved from the building of adequate maternity wards in the hospitals, to the provision of proper cemeteries. It is untrue to say that Kowloon has "just grown," for the P.W.D. has worked to a town planning scheme, and the place owes a real debt to skilled officials like Mr. F. W. Carpenter, O.B.E., whose work has kept a fair degree of order in the general arrangement of the Peninsula. Kowloon has two magnificent highways in Nathan Road and Prince Edward Road; Kowloon Tong is quite a model area, and King's Park is a "lung" of which the mainland is justly proud, while Observatory Hill is allowed to remain a veritable piece of England out East. In many ways Kowloon has profited by the neglect of the Government. A few capable people, not too senior in rank, have been in charge, and up to now absence of grandmotherly supervision has probably been an advantage. Laissez faire can, however, be carried to extremes. Here we have a great city of 270,000 census population and, in all probability, a far greater number of actual inhabitants. Only a few

years ago, when most members of our present Legislative Council were still in much the same positions as they hold to-day, Kowloon consisted of a small, and very sedate residential area, between Austin, Nathan and Chatham Roads, the various barracks, Dockland, with Yamati tenements close by, and the big shipping yards of Hung Hom. Kowloon City was still within its walls, Kowloon Tong, Homantin, and that huge area, Shamshuipo were swamp and hill. There were few factories, only one cinema and not many shops. In the Hankow Road area pretty market gardens some four years ago grew flowers and vegetables on sites now occupied by massive ferro-concrete buildings with shops and well equipped flats.

Until recently there was room for everything at Kowloon. If one wanted to put up a country residence with grounds, a block of expensive flats, a tenement or a factory there was space to spare. Certain areas were roughly allocated to certain purposes, but there was no difficulty about getting land, and it was no grievance that a railway track occupied a magnificent site. You could build on rising ground just behind and enjoy both the sunrise and the Lyceum breeze. Now Kowloon has reached a stage when the apportionment of land is no easy problem. Interests are beginning to jostle each other, and unless a careful eye is kept to the future avoidable expense and loss for rebuilding and compensation will be incurred. The interests of shipping, of factories, of shops and amusement places, of European residents and working class tenements need careful co-ordinating. Kowloon's interests and problems have so far been considered individually, but they must now be viewed as a whole.

The easy suggestion is the appointment of a committee or even a conference, to take evidence and report. We are all tired of such methods, and in any case little can be done till the future of the Whitefield Barracks area is settled. On the other hand, if one of the Government officials who knows something of the mainland could draw up a provisional report, much of the necessary information for a proper survey of the position would be obtained. It is also a matter to which the Kowloon Residents' Association might care to give attention.

THE NANCHANG OFFICERS Prospects For Release Bright

LONDON, July 14. THE message sent out on July 11, brought in three letters on Thursday night from the bandits addressed to the Consul and Gendarmes and suggesting that a reliable intermediary be sent out. The three captives indicate having a rough time following an encounter with the bandit troops on July 5, when they were taken ashore by a pair of guards each. The captives were bound for the first time. The messenger took out the Japanese reply early this morning and prospects for their release are considered bright.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC POLICY OF GERMANY

BERLIN, July 14. A COMBINATION of economic self-sufficiency and internationalism was advocated by Dr. Schmitt, the new Reichminister of Economics, in a speech last night. Dr. Schmitt, whose appointment was regarded as heralding a new Nazi economic policy, said that we must be sensible merchants and like everyone else help ourselves first. On the other hand, we must also seek to build up friendly commercial relations with other countries.—Reuter.

GIGANTIC PROJECT APPROVED

WASHINGTON, July 14. The Cabinet Board have approved the river harbour flood control projects amounting to a thousand-million dollars and have divided the United States into ten zones for the purpose of administering public works advances to the states and municipalities.

BETTER TO GO AHEAD

FUTURE POLICY OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, July 13. "IT is better for the United States to go forward just as it is," declared Professor Sprague, who arrived in New York to-night aboard the Manhattan, accompanied by Professor Raymond Moley.

The greatest interest was taken in their arrival both because they are fresh from London, carrying "inside information" and because of the rumours that Professor Moley might resign his position as head of the so-called "Brains Trust" owing to his differences on policy with President Roosevelt.

Professor Moley says that there is no foundation whatsoever for the rumours. Dr. Sprague, who is the American adviser to the Bank of England, and who recommended to President Roosevelt the adoption of the temporary currency stabilisation proposal, feels that in the present situation it is best for America to attempt to find her own way through the mists.

He said that the increase in the price levels of the United States was important, but he added a warning that it was even more important that the disparity between prices should not be increased.

Both refused to comment upon the World Economic Conference except that Professor Sprague advocated a three months' adjournment and Professor Moley said he was reporting to the President immediately.—Reuter.

ECLIPSE STAKES

LONDON, July 14. The result of the Eclipse Stakes was as follows:— 1st Lanningdale 9/2 2nd Firdausi 11/10 3rd Fox Bridge 10/1 Lanningdale won by two lengths, three lengths separated Firdausi from Fox Bridge. There were ten starters.—Reuter.

DUTCH RUBBER SCHEME

LONDON, July 14. IT is understood that conversations have taken place in London on the Dutch rubber restriction scheme between Dr. Colijn and Sir Cunliffe Lister. The talks were of an exploratory character and no decisions have been reached.—Reuter.

REPORT CONFIRMED The Re-Occupation Of Dolonor

PEIPING, July 14. Chinese official circles confirm the report of the re-occupation of Dolonor by Chi Hung Chang's troops and declare that this will considerably facilitate a settlement of the Charhar situation as Feng Yu Hsiang has repeatedly declared that as soon as all the lost districts in Charhar were re-captured all other questions would automatically be solved. It is learned here that Feng Yu Hsiang's delegate called on Ho Ying Ching this morning and communicated Feng's desire to resume negotiations for an amicable settlement of the Charhar embroglio.—Reuter.

MONEY-MARKET NORMAL

LONDON, July 14. THE MONEY MARKET REMAINED NORMAL AND FEATURELESS DOLLARS OPENING AT 4/80 AND THEN APPRECIATING TO 4/73. THE PRESSURE AGAINST STERLING BY GOLD COUNTRIES WAS RELAXED. STERLING IS NOW STEADY ALL-ROUND.—Reuter.

Twenty-Three Thousand On Strike!

NEW YORK, July 14. SIMULTANEOUSLY with the efforts of the National Industrial Council to establish codes covering wages and working conditions, twenty-three thousand workers have struck work in the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

The trades mostly affected are connected with clothing but other trades in Pennsylvania are calling strikes in sympathy.—Reuter.

NEW ISLANDS DISCOVERED BY FRENCH SURVEY PARTY

LONDON, July 14. THE French occupation of the South China Islands evidently refers to the mapping of uncharted islands by a survey party in Lat. 10. Long. 115 with an area of approximately 300 acres. Reuter.

Local and General

Two cases of enteric and one of meningitis were reported on Thursday.

Mr. A. G. Cooke, the popular master of the rescue-tug, Kiu Sing, is sailing for Home on long leave by the s.s. Rawalpindi to-day.

A pet monkey belonging to Pte. Sutton of the Lincolnshire Regiment, at Shamshuipo Camp, was taken to the Matakook depot for observation after it had bitten Pte. Garland of the same Regiment.

Chan Wan Wo, a female operative at the Sun Hai Knitting Factory, was seriously galled when a vat of boiling dye turned over on her on Thursday. She was admitted to Hospital.

Two women who were arrested when leaving the Tung On Wharf with opium in their possession were charged before Mr. Schofield, at Central Magistracy yesterday. Chung Po had 100 taels of raw opium, and Cheung Kiu, 115 taels. They were each fined \$3,000 or in default 7 months and eight months hard labour.

Charged with intended to defraud the Kowloon Motor Bus Company, Chan Mok Sham was fined \$25 by Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. It was stated that accused used his brother's monthly ticket on a bus, and when questioned by the conductor, admitted that it was not his own.

Leaving on the s.s. Siamese Prince yesterday was Mr. Alfred Lamert, son of Mr. H. A. Lamert, who has gone on furlough. Most of Mr. Lamert's leave will be taken up in travelling, only two and a half months being spent in England. Mr. Lamert will be back in the Colony early in March, 1934.

A fine of \$10 with the alternative of four days' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Wynne-Jones at Central Magistracy yesterday on a boy who was charged with taking three baby magpie robins from a banyan tree in Queen's Road Central. It was stated that the defendant was arrested by a Chinese constable who had kept the birds alive during the night.

CHINESE LOAN COUPONS Protest Against Payment In Paper

PARIS, July 14. The Temps is of the opinion that the French Government will support any protests which may be made against the payment of the Chinese five per cent. 1925 loan coupons in paper especially as the Chinese Customs Receipts are in gold units.—Reuter.

CHINESE SILK INDUSTRY

Effort To Re-Capture Lost Markets

(From Our Special Correspondent)

CANTON, July 14. A silk factory will be established at Shun Tek, a town on the West River about sixty miles from Canton. Under the auspices of the Bureau of Improving Silk Production, the new factory will turn out better quality silk in an effort to recapture the foreign markets.

Apart from world-wide depression, the poor demand for Chinese silk is due to its inferior quality, but under better management and a modern plant, officials of the Bureau are of opinion that Shun Tek silk will be able to "compete successfully" with products from Japan, India and other countries.

The Provincial Department of Reconstruction has appropriated \$30,000 for the purchase of machinery and equipments for the new plant and set aside \$20,000 as running expenses. The equipments are ordered through a foreign firm at Shanghai.

Shun Tek is one of the principal silk producing districts in Kwangtung province.

Slump Unprecedented. Piece goods trade in Canton is bad owing partly to the high premium of the Hong Kong dollar. Dealers of piece goods must do about \$80 business a day in order to maintain each establishment, but actually a given leading store does about \$50 business per day. According to piece goods merchants, the present slump is unprecedented.

Local dealers in native and foreign goods reported a dull time. Price of rice in Wuchow has dropped by 30 cents a picul, and there is poor demand for other Kwangsi cereals.

Mr. A. R. S. Major, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is leaving for India to-day, where, it is understood, he will be attached to the Punjab Police for training. Mr. Major was appointed a Police Probationer in October, 1929, and arrived in Hong Kong the following month. He was appointed A.S.P. in December, 1931.

Under cover of a hat, a Chinese robbed Chow Chuk Wan, a Canton Police official, of his fountain pen, in Connaught Road Central on Thursday. A district watchman saw the incident and arrested the culprit. Yesterday, defendant, a life banished from Singapore, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

At Central Magistracy yesterday, Douglas Gifford (38) an unemployed Eurasian, was charged with obtaining \$30 from a married woman by false pretences. Defendant pleaded guilty and in view of his past record Mr. Wynne-Jones remarked that he would have to consider whether he would commit Gifford for trial. Defendant was remanded until Tuesday afternoon.

A Chinese, aged about 18 years, who was found dead in Queen's Road West on July 7, is believed to have met his death during a fight. Police investigations led to the arrest of Chung Fu, alias Kn Lo Fu, 32, unemployed who appeared before Mr. Wynne-Jones yesterday, charged with manslaughter. Defendant was remanded for a week.

For enquiries to be made from the Vice-Consul at Manila as to whether he had really intended the visas to cover passage through a British Colony, Mr. Wynne-Jones in the Central Police Court yesterday, adjourned for a week, a case in which Eugene Shitsky, 29, mechanic of Poland, and Victor R. Borovsky, 29, of Manchuria, were charged with entering the Colony without valid passports.

THE TREASURY announces, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Neville Chamberlain) has agreed to an immediate Commonwealth Australia issue for the purpose of refunding certain Australian loans bearing interest at 6 per cent. This exceptional measure in no way implies the withdrawal of the January 14 request regarding the optional conversion of trustee securities.—British Wireless.

CONTROL OF DRUGS

Convention Ratified By 38 Nations

GENEVA, July 13. THIRTY-eight nations have ratified the convention for limiting the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs, which comes into force to-day.

An advisory committee has been appointed to deal with each country's annual requirements, estimates of which must reach Geneva not later than August.—Reuter.

PLANES ARRIVE SAFELY

FINE FEAT BY ITALIAN AIRMEN. NEW YORK, July 13. THE Italian air armada flew to-day from Cartwright, Labrador, to Shediac, New Brunswick, all the machines having landed safely by 8.58 p.m. British Summer time.—Reuter.

RAID ON THE REDS

Kwangtung Army To Take Part

CANTON, July 14.

Fighting has been raging between the Cantonese forces and the main strength of the Red units south-west of Chumunling, a stronghold of the Communists. Fortifications on the outskirts of Chumunling were completed some time ago under the direction of "General" Yeh Chien Ying, field commander of the Red armies and concurrently commandant of the so-called military academy.

The government divisions under the command of Lieutenant General Huang Yin Ching, Huang Chih Man and Wang Chan Pin are bringing up field pieces to storm the Communist fortifications. The present onslaughts, according to military intelligence, are more in the nature of raids, because General Chen Chi Tang, commander-in-chief of the anti-Communist south route expedition, will shortly order a general offensive against the Reds.

The enemy is concentrating troops at Haingkuo, Huichang, and Yitun. The first Kwangtung army will also join the coming drive, and General Yu Han Mou, the commanding officer, is now in Shaokwan en route to Tayu in southern Kiangsi, where his headquarters are established.

Before leaving Canton yesterday, General Yu Han Mou, interviewed by newspaper men, stated that the forces of Chu Teh and Miao Tse Tung, notorious Red leaders, are in Anhoh and Yihuang but denied they were attempting to advance southward. General Yu added that the Communist forces under Chu and Miao are but several thousand who can be cleaned up without difficulty.

Press reports stating that General Li Yang Ching left for Chaoan near Swatow to direct operations against the bandits are unfounded, as the general yesterday went as far as Changmoutou on the Canton-Kowloon Railway to visit the tombs of his ancestors. He returned to Canton on the same evening.—Central Press.

THE TANGKU ARMISTICE AND THE AMERICAN LOAN

CANTON, July 14. Opposition against the Tangku armistice and the big American loan secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington is registered by numerous public bodies and Kuomintang organs. The local press publish a long list of circular telegrams daily as a protest against the two agreements.

Among the public bodies which issued circular telegrams are the Canton-Samshui Railway Kuomintang Office, Hohow, Eighth Plenary Kuomintang session, Samshui National Salvation Association, and the Toishan County Kuomintang.—Central Press.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN ISSUE

For Refund Purposes

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CONFERENCE TO ADJOURN

BRITAIN LEADS

In Davis Cup Tie Against Australia

London, July 14. Great Britain have gained a definite advantage in their Davis Cup tie against Australia as a result of the victory of F. J. Perry and G. P. Hughes over D. J. Turnbull and A. Quist, the young Australian pair who scored such a sensational triumph over Ellsworth Vines and Keith Goddard, the American champions, at the Wimbledon championships.

The Australian captain took a brave step in playing Turnbull and Quist, but these young players failed to reproduce their Wimbledon form and were defeated by three sets to one.

Perry and Hughes proved too experienced for the young Australians, and their combination stood them in good stead.

There was a great struggle in the first set which went to 12 games before the Englishmen won it. They kept up the pressure in the second and this they also won with the loss of four games.

Turnbull and Quist came back strongly in the third and did well to annex it at 6-3, but they could not withstand the fierceness of the Englishmen's onslaught in the fourth. Both Perry and Hughes played magnificently, and their victory should give the British team just that little bit of impetus needed for the two singles which will be played to-day.

Even if Perry loses to J. B. Crawford to-day, "Bunny" Austin should be able to carry Britain through against Vivian McGrath.

The scores were 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.—*Reuter.*

New System To Be Cancelled?

AMSTERDAM, July 14. THE French Lawn Tennis Federation has convened a meeting in Paris on July 22, when all Davis Cup nations are to consider the possibility already expressed in the Wimbledon meeting of cancelling the whole new system of qualifying rounds in the Davis Cup and not playing matches scheduled for this July, August, and September.—*Reuter.*

The New Scheme.

AMSTERDAM, July 14. It will be remembered that the International Federation last year authorised the new scheme to begin in 1933 under which only zone semi-finalists of the Davis Cup may enter the 1934 competition, all others having to participate in a qualifying competition this July, August and September, and then only semi-finalists will be admitted for the 1934 competition.

For instance if Japan failed to compete one year she could not challenge in the succeeding years.—*Reuter.*

EXCELLENT BOWLING

By Hedley Verity Against Essex

LONDON, July 14. ONE of the best bowling feats of the season was performed by H. Verity of Yorkshire who took altogether 17 wickets for 91 runs against Essex to enable the champion county to win by an innings and 172 runs in only two days. The match was played at Leyton. A century by A. T. Barber enabled Yorkshire to reach 340, the amateur contributing 101.

In their first visit to the wicket, Essex were dismissed for 104, and in the follow-on, faced even worse, Hedley Verity skittling them out for 64.

Verity's remarkable figures were—

O. M. R. W.	
1st. Innings.....	27 10 47 8
2nd. Innings.....	14 3 44 9

Reuter.

SILVER SUB-COMMITTEE DEADLOCK

STRONG EFFORTS FOR A MEDIATION

PREMIER TO REVIEW WORK DONE

MR. STIMSON'S VISIT

London, July 14. The Silver Sub-Committee was forced to temporarily abandon work when on the point of reaching an unanimous decision.

The deadlock which arose over Senator Pittman's revised silver resolution, was due to the attitude of the Dutch who, at to-day's meeting, explained that they were unable to discuss the resolution until they had received instructions from their Government.

It is believed that the committee will re-meet on Monday. Meanwhile, strong efforts for a mediation are going on behind the scenes.

It is learned in influential quarters of the Conference that a re-assembly is likely to be proposed for the Autumn, giving nearly a three months recess as a number of the delegations from the more distant countries are of the opinion that a longer adjournment, involving a second trip to London, is impossible.—*Reuter.*

A THREE MONTHS' RECESS

London, July 14. After a career marked with unexpected storm and stress, the World Economic Conference decided to adjourn on July 27. No indication hitherto was given of any proposed date of re-assembly, but in Conference circles there were a few illusions regarding the prospect of an early re-meeting.

The only business of note transacted this morning consisted of the discussions between the four chief wheat producing countries on the Soviet view of arriving at some arrangement on the subject of export restriction.

The decision to hold a plenary session became known following the meeting this morning of the steering committee of the Bureau at which it is understood dissatisfaction was expressed regarding situation, and it was felt that the desultory and inconclusive talks ought to be checked.

Consequently it was decided to order the committee to report by July 21, at the latest, after which the two main commissions are to hold plenaries, and then the Bureau will meet on July 25 to take a final decision regarding calling a full plenary with a view to declaring an adjournment.

Not Proportionate.

It is likely that the plenary session on July 27 will leave the Bureau with the question of re-assembly after a recess, and power will be invested in the Bureau to summon delegates when the World situation is more favourable to the discussion of the major problems on the original agenda. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at the plenary session, will doubtless review the work done and indicate the possibilities of reaching an agreement on the problems remaining unsolved.

It is understood that Canada, Australia, the United States and the Argentine suggested that Russia limit her wheat exports to twenty-five million bushels annually, but the Soviet regard this as out of all proportions with their normal export. They offered to assist experts in compiling figures showing Russian production and exports for the past few years.

Unexpected Visitor.

The resolution on co-operation with the Central Banks over which the work of Monetary Sub-Commission (two) was deadlocked earlier in the week, and resulted in the American refusal to participate in the discussions may still be discussed.

It is understood that there has been a reversal in the American attitude in this connection, and it is reliably reported that Senator Key Pittman will revise his earlier statement in committee this afternoon and indicate that the United States did not oppose the discussion.

Would Not Discuss It.

If we are asked whether we would participate in any schemes for international public works, we shall say that so far as such schemes are concerned they are the affairs of each individual country.

And if we were asked as a capital market to provide money or to raise loans for this purpose we could not do so. We have come to the conclusion that schemes of this kind of international public works, are a most unremunerative way of dealing with the unemployment problem. If a committee is set we could not participate in its deliberations.

DR. W. W. YEN

On International Peace And Justice

The League of Nations League Assembly report on Manchuria will go down in history as one of the most important documents in the fight for international peace, decency and justice," declared Dr. Yen in his speech at a luncheon at the League of Nations Union.

The Japanese Aggression had upset the Far East balance and power which, unless re-established, would entail the gravest developments on the Pacific.

Remarking that trade with China was only two per cent. of Britain's total foreign trade, and stressing the need for an increase, Dr. Yen said the development of Sino-British Commercial relations not only would result in a good profit for Britain, but would also enable Britain to execute one phase of the recommendations of the League report.

Dr. Yen remarked on the wonderful hospitality to the delegates to the Conference which he declared had created a lasting impression.

Dr. Yen said it was obvious that the past and present military activities of Japan in Manchuria and North China was most disturbing to world peace.

China was in no position to exercise all the rights to which she is entitled under Article Fifteen of the Covenant. For other reasons she is not in a position to express her feelings of righteous indignation and resentment.

Dr. Yen said that however, he did not suggest for a moment that China intended to accept it as a fait accompli or be resigned to the situation conceived in perfidy created by violence and considered by the civilised world as incompatible to the general provisions of International Law.

Dr. Yen said that the measures China must adopt were firstly: to put a pressure to Japan to accept the Assembly report; secondly, that China must take steps to strengthen her position economically and politically in order to enable her to prolong resistance against Japan.

He was glad to notice the changed British attitude in this connection lately.

It is more and more realised that apart for the question of supporting the League decision, it is to Britain's interest, especially during the present economic crisis, to pay attention to the possibilities of China as a market and investment field.—*Reuter.*

Wheat Problems.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presided at the meeting of the four wheat exporting countries and consuming countries, when the present state of the conversations between the representatives of Australia, Canada, United States and Argentina was fully reviewed.

The United States representative said that no agreement among the exporting countries containing specific figures had yet been prepared. It was decided that the exporting countries will consult with the Russian delegation to-morrow and afterwards with the representatives of the Danubian states to show how far they can agree upon figures for the limitation of their exports.

American Attitude. Dr. Colijn (Holland) proposed the appointment of a sub-committee of both the wheat importers and exporters for the purpose of coming to an agreement within the framework of the Conference.

Mr. Morgenthau (United States) opposed and demanded that the exporters should first agree. The first main wheat-producing countries proposed that the Danubian export quota should be fifty million bushels for Europe, but Danubia is demanding 56,000,000. In another committee, it was decided to drop the proposals for a pact of economic non-aggression.—*Reuter.*

(Continued on Page 12.)

CHIANG KAI SHEK

And The Anti-Japanese Forces

Canton, July 14. Mr. Hsiao Fu Chen, a leading member of the Kuomintang South-west Executive Committee, admitted in the vernacular press to-day that General Chiang Kai Shek, chairman of the Nanking military commission, did send his own troops to Charhar Province to drive out General Feng Yu Hsiang because of his anti-Japanese activities.

This move on the part of Chiang Kai Shek is known to General Feng Yu Hsiang and his colleagues, General Fung Chen Wu, who have taken suitable measures to cope with the invasion of the Nanking forces, Mr. Hsiao said.

Questioned whether Generals Feng and Fung could stand against the forces of Chiang Kai Shek, Mr. Hsiao intimated the outcome is really immaterial, as victory or defeat should mean nothing to able and patriotic warriors who, though in defeat, will go down in history as heroes of the country. Their stand against the Japanese, according to this veteran Kuomintang leader, has evoked national admiration.

General Chiang Kai Shek is taking active measure to complete his deal of surrender to Japan," Mr. Hsiao continued. "Along the passes of the Great Wall only Shikow and Kalgan remain in the hand of General Feng Yu Hsiang, who is deemed by Chiang as a stumbling block to his perfect understanding with Japan."

Chiang Kai Shek is reproved by his Japanese friends for failure to oust Feng Yu Hsiang, which is a condition implied in the recent entente, so the former has to show his good faith by eliminating Feng.

In view of the military successes of anti-Japanese forces under Generals Feng and Fung, Mr. Hsiao contrasted their victories with the shameful non-resistance on the part of General Chiang and urged all people should give due support to anti-Japanese troops.—*Central Press.*

ITALIAN HONOUR FOR T. V. SOONG

Rome, July 13. SIGNOR Mussolini received Mr. T. V. Soong at the Palazzo Venezia at 6 o'clock this evening and personally presented him with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, which has been bestowed upon the Chinese Finance Minister by the King of Italy.

After the ceremony, Mr. Soong and Signor Mussolini had a long and cordial conversation.—*Reuter.*

a big cruiser like the Hai Chi to the South Sea will create a good impression among the overseas Chinese there. Under the command of Admiral Ching Pih Kung, the Hai Chi proceeded to London in 1911 on the occasion of the coronation of H.M. King George V.

Rear-Admiral Keung Kai Yuen, who led the three cruisers to the South, will be appointed high naval adviser of the First Group Army and concurrently a member of the South-west National Defence Committee. Public bodies here are planning a welcome to the officers of the three warships at Whampoa.

The Canton naval authorities are unable to locate the whereabouts of the three Nanking warships Ning Hai, Yat Sen and Hai Yung. It is believed that they are still cruising somewhere in Kwangtung waters possibly in the vicinity of Macao or Swatow.

Press reports from Shanghai state that the Ministry of Navy has sent the cruiser Hsi Chau to the South with a view to "urging" the three Canton warships to return North and that if necessary another cruiser named Yung Chuen will be sent to these waters.

There is no official confirmation of this report, but the Chinese forts at Bocch Tigris and Chang Chow are on the look out for these warships.

THOSE REBEL WARSHIPS

Request For Their Return

Shanghai, July 14.

It is revealed here that Admiral Chen Shao Kuan, Minister of Navy, once suggested to General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Nanking Military Commission, to take over the eight warships under the command of Vice-Admiral Shen Hung Lieh at Tsingtao.

Admiral Chen pointed out that Shen Hung Lieh is but a "land admiral" who knows little about naval affairs or navigation. His eight ships required a monthly expenses of \$380,000. Admiral Chen stressed, while the 50 ships under the ministry of navy need only \$370,000 a month for upkeep.

Owing to the then political uncertainty resulting from the resignation of General Chang Hsueh Liang, General Chiang Kai Shek suggested that the matter should be put off to a more propitious moment.

Being leader of the Fukien naval clique, Admiral Chen Shao Kuan is anxious to place all warships under the control of the ministry of navy. The naval officers in the north-east, while opposing Admiral Shen, Hung Lieh, were reluctant to be dominated by the Fukien clique. Realizing this feeling, Admiral Chen sent the Ninghai, Yatsen, and Haiyung to pursue the north-east squadron in southern waters and force them to return to Shanghai.

It is learned that upon instructions of Admiral Chen, a naval officer of the Ninghai went to Canton to interview General Chen Chi Tang and requested the return of the Haichi, Haihsin and Shao. The officer was told, however, that the matter is in the hands of the South-west Political Council.—*Central Press.*

Welcome To Officers

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Canton, July 14. It was divulged here to-day that the three runaway gunboats Chu Yu, Yung Hsiang and Hai Ou, which together with the Hai Chi, Hai Hsin and Chao Ho revolted against Vice-Admiral Shen Hung Lieh at Tsingtao, have arrived somewhere off the Fukien coast en route to Canton to join the local navy.

For fear of encountering the Ning Hai, Hai Yung and Yat Sen which are sent down by Nanking to intercept the renegade warships, the Yung Hsiang, Chu Yu and Hai Ou have sent wireless messages to the three men-of-war at Whampoa stating they will come to Canton before long. The three warships of the Fukien coast stated that coal and provisions were badly needed and that they wanted a new supply as soon as they reached Kwangtung territorial waters.

When the three war vessels arrive here, there will be six ocean-going warcraft under the Canton navy. Commanding officers of these ships are natives of the North-east and fear they may lose their posts if their ships are taken to Nanking.

Goodwill Tour. The military authorities hold the view that after all such cruisers are useful for the coastal defence of the South-west, or at least for the suppression of piracy. It has been suggested that a goodwill tour by

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HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION MEETING

Several Rules Amended: Large Donations To Charities

Chairman Reviews Past Year's Activities

The annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association was held at the Sports Club last evening, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall presiding.

In reviewing the year's activities, the Hon. Dr. Kotewall said that last year saw the local team win the Interport for the first time on foreign soil. As a result of the substantial increase in gate receipts from the Sunday Herald Cup competition, the Association was thus enabled to make contributions to several worthy charitable institutions which it was not able to help in the previous year. Since its formation the Association has donated no less than \$42,000 to local charities.

Several amendments in rules were also proposed, and the most interesting one was perhaps that in which non-resident players should not be allowed to take part in local competitions. It was, however, defeated.

SIR THOMAS SOUTHERN ELECTED PRESIDENT

Addressing the meeting Dr. Kotewall said:

The duty of presiding at this annual meeting devolves on me, as it did last year, in the absence of our President.

The report discloses a satisfactory year's work, and calls for few comments. One of the most gratifying features revealed therein is the Interport match won by the team we sent up to Shanghai in November last. It was the first occasion on which an Association team sent up to the Northern port had been successful in wresting victory from our friends there. We heartily congratulate the team as well as the joint managers. (Applause). It must have been a matter of great consolation to the Shanghai Football Association to have come down here and taken their revenge a few months afterwards.

Gate Receipts.

You will have noticed that the gate receipts from the Sunday Herald International Cup Competition amounted to \$3,325.20 as against \$534.27 in the previous year. This substantial increase placed the Association in the happy position of being able to contribute larger donations to many of its beneficiaries, and to make contributions to several worthy charities which it was not able to help in the previous year. I want to see this figure considerably increased before I shall feel satisfied, for four or five years ago the revenue from this source amounted to as much as \$7,000 or even \$8,000 a year.

It may be a matter of public interest to refer to the large sum of \$42,041.11 which the Association has donated to charities since its formation in 1925.

The Governor's Cup.

As stated in the annual report, a trophy called "The Governor's Cup" was instituted for competition between teams representing the Hong Kong Football Association and the Hong Kong Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, the object being to promote closer relationship and greater harmony between the Chinese and non-Chinese members of the Association. Considerable interest has been displayed by the public in this newly created annual competition, and it is to be hoped that in view of its very worthy object, this interest will be maintained and increased.

Accounts.

As in the previous year, the Profit and Loss Account shows a debit balance on the year's working. The amount is \$3,389.53 which, by a strange coincidence, is almost exactly the same as that shown in the previous year's account, which was \$3,389. We would have been

able to close the year's working without showing a debit balance but for two Interport matches instead of one having to be played during the year.

Mr. R. M. Dyer.

At the beginning of this year Mr. R. M. Dyer resigned from the position of President of our Association on leaving the Colony for good. I should like to express here my own regret at the severance of nearly seven years' happy association with a colleague whose ability and impartiality have won my respect and admiration.

The Association is indeed fortunate in having found a worthy successor to Mr. Dyer in the Hon. Sir Thomas Southern whose qualities eminently fit him for the position, and cannot but be a great asset to the Association. I am sure all of you would like to join with me in taking this opportunity of tendering to Sir Thomas our hearty congratulations on the high honour which His Majesty the King has recently conferred on him. (Applause).

By the resignation of Mr. R. K. Duncan at the end of last year, the Association lost one of its keenest members and the Council a very efficient chairman. Here, again, we are fortunate in having secured an excellent successor. He is Major C. M. Manners whose twelve months' work has already proven his fitness for this important and difficult office. (Applause).

Certain proposed amendments to the rules of the Association will presently be submitted to you for your consideration and approval. They have been carefully discussed by the Council who have decided to submit them for your consideration.

With confidence I look to all members to help in maintaining and fostering that harmonious spirit which now happily pervades the whole Association.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected:

President—Sir Thomas Southern
Vice Presidents—Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock and Capt. C. E. Eliot-Heywood.
Chairman of the Council—Major C. M. Manners.

Members of the Council—Messrs. J. Ralston, J. H. Barnes, J. D. Bush, T. A. Mitchell, Insp. James, C. T. May, Capt. Williams and Capt. Fleetwood, Messrs. H. K. Lee, A. Goldenburg and J. S. Logan tied for the last place with 10 votes each. It was decided to leave the selection of the last member to the first meeting of the Council.

At the conclusion of the meeting, votes of thanks were recorded to the Sports Club for the loan of their premises, to the outgoing committee, and to the Hon. Dr. Kotewall for the excellent manner in which he conducted the meeting.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

EUROPEAN ZONE FINAL

LONDON, July 14.
Jack Crawford and Fred Perry with their singles matches yesterday, to place Australia and Britain on level terms in the European Zone Final of the Davis

Cup at Wimbledon.

The results were:
J. Crawford (Australia) beat H. W. Austin 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.
F. J. Perry (Britain) beat V. McGrath 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

The doubles match between Hughes and Perry and probably Crawford and Quist will be played to-day, and on this match may depend the ultimate result.

Rain delayed commencement of the tie for 80 minutes and once it was commenced neither Crawford

HOCKEY OFFICIALS IN QUANDARY

Mamak Tournament & H.K. Hockey Assn.

Would there be any Mamak Shield tournament this year?

Officials representing the various hockey clubs competing in this tournament were in quandary at yesterday's annual meeting, when the point was discussed as to whether the Mamak tournament would be recognised by the newly formed Hong Kong Hockey Association.

At one stage of the meeting, it appeared that this tournament had seen its last days, owing to the fact that the shield would have to be competed for under the jurisdiction of the Association, and that two clubs were not under the control of this body. The problem was only finally solved when the representatives of the two clubs in question, the Police and the German Club, indicated that they intended to join the Association. Under the circumstances, the meeting was able to decide to continue the tournament of another year. Mr. F. A. Kemp attended the meeting on behalf of the Hong Kong Hockey Association.

During the course of the meeting, it was mentioned that in view of the large number of entries this year, it may be found necessary to divide the tournament into two sections. The Mamak Shield was completed by 11 teams in the first year, and last year the number jumped up to 22.

The Report and Statement of Accounts for the last season were passed, and the following officials elected for the new season:

President—E. W. Hamilton.
Vice-Presidents—Navy—Lt. Comdr. Leigh.
Army—Col. F. P. Noworthy.
Civilians—Rev. W. Walton Rogers.
Chairman—O. E. White.
Hon. Secretary—P. J. Barlow.
Hon. Treasurer—N. A. E. Mackay.

Those present were:—Messrs. O. E. White (Chairman), P. J. Barlow (Asst. Hon. Secretary), A. W. Kerton Vaughan (R.A.M.C.), Surjan Singh (Radio), Jahan Dad (R.I.T.C.), R. and F. V. Wong (St. Andrew's), R. O. Reed (Incognitos), F. A. Kemp (Hong Kong Hockey Association), N. A. E. Mackay (Hon. Treasurer), Major H. M. McIntyre (R.A.), Messrs. O. May (German Club), W. Brokenshire (Navy), Capt. J. J. Lyons (Army and 3/9 Jats), Sgt. Allen (Police), Messrs. C. Mullins (R.E.) and S. S. Mamak (donor of the shield).

LEAGUE BOWLS

K.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.

The following will represent the K.C.C. at 3.30 p.m. at Kowloon.
J. M. Jack, V. C. Labrum, T. Ferguson, A. E. Silkestone, (skip), H. Overy, A. E. Hayward, F. Goodwin, J. Fraser, (skip), W. Hyde, J. A. Howe, E. C. Fincher, A. Hyde, Lay, (skip).

nor Austin took any risks.

Excitement ran high as the No. 1 ranked players of both countries opened what promised to be one of the most thrilling finals seen in England for many years, and as a result the umpire had to appeal for quietness during the rallies.

Crawford volleyed well and forced the fight at every point. Austin played with extraordinary dash, his strokes being executed with more speed than in former matches. He was getting back at Crawford's cleverly disguised short ones played with the greatest confidence.

He twice foot-faulted, but rarely has he played with such amazing dash, revealing very different form to that he displayed at Wimbledon.

Playing against an inspired opponent Crawford dropped the first set at 6-4, but, speeding up his game in the second, he came on level terms at 6-2. Austin failed to regain his lost brilliance and the Australian took the lead with another 6-2, set.

Austin strove desperately hard to stage a comeback against the Wimbledon champion in the fourth set, but he was beaten 6-3 to give Australia first blood in the encounter.

Perry won in straight sets against the nervous 17-year-old McGrath. The young Australian's play was loose and unsteady. Perry was forceful both in his volleying and ground shots.

The failure of McGrath's forehand cost him a match in which poor tennis was played, both players committing numerous mistakes. —Reuter.

H.K. VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

(Orders by Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O., O.B.E., Commandant, H.K.V.D.C.)

1.—Parade.

(a) Corps Band: There will be a Band Practice on Friday, July 21 at Headquarters, at 6 p.m. sharp.
(b) Engineer Company: Practice at Miniature Range on Monday, July 17, at 5.30 p.m.

(c) Corps Signals: Parade at Corps Headquarters, at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 18, 1933.
(d) Machine Gun Troop: Parade at Causeway Bay Stable at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 18, 1933 for Pack Saddle Drill.

(e) Armoured Car Section: The Section will parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, July 17.

(f) Motor Machine Gun Section: All ranks parade at Headquarters on Monday, July 17, 1933 at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction.

(g) Machine Gun Company: Thursday, July 20—N.C.O.s. Lecture. Fire Orders, etc. (continued). Friday, July 21—Nos. 1 Parade 1A.

(h) Scottish Company: Parades—N.C.O.s. Instructional Class at Headquarters on July 27, 1933 at 5.30 p.m. under C.S.M. Parkinson. Musketry—Peak Range has been allotted to the Company on Sunday, July 30, 1933. Members are requested to keep this date free.

(i) Portuguese Company: The next Lecture will be held on July 18 by C.S.M. Slattery continuing on the subject of "Duties and Responsibilities of N.C.O.s. of an Infantry Battalion." N.C.O.s. are reminded that it is their duty to attend these Lectures in order to obtain the necessary knowledge required for training their men.

July 25 will be reserved for the answering and discussion of questions sent in to O.C. Co. Any men of the Company are invited to send in questions if they wish. On the occasion of the last evening of this nature, no questions were received from any of the junior ranks, N.C.O.s, who are most in need of instruction. This notice will give ample time for the consideration of the various subjects and preparation of questions to be dealt with.

(k) The Officers Commanding the undermentioned Units will issue their Orders to their Commands separately:—The Battery, A.A.L. A. Company, Anzac Company.

2.—Kennedy Road Range.

Allotment of The above Range is allotted to the Armoured Car Section on Monday, July 17, at 5.30 p.m.

3.—Transfer.

No. 1784 Spr. A. H. Moss of the Engineer Company is transferred to Pipe Band with effect from 8.7.33.

4.—Leave.

No. 1676 Pte. So Ping Yin, Medical Section, granted six days leave from 10 to 15 inst. No. 1511 Sgt. G. P. Ferguson, Machine Gun Troop, granted six weeks leave as from 16.7.33 to 28.8.33. No. 1876 Pte. F. V. Whitata, No. 14 Platoon, granted six months leave as from 9.3.33 to 8.11.33.

5.—Struck Off the Strength.

Having completed 3 years service. —No. 1637 Edm. E. A. Alves as from June 23, 1933. Having left the Colony.—No. 1627 Pte. F. E. Skinner, Reserve Company, as from 14.7.33. No. 1634 Pte. G. H. Russell, No. 7 Platoon, as from 1.8.33. No. 1441 Cpl. B. L. Stock No. 9 Platoon, Machine Gun Company as from July 14, 1933. T. H. S. GALLIENLY, Lieut., Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hong Kong, July 14, 1933.

AFTER ORDERS.

The Battery: There will be no parade until July 20 (repeated).

NOTICES.

Annual Aquatic Sports.

The Annual Aquatic Sports will be held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday, August 12, 1933, at 9 p.m.

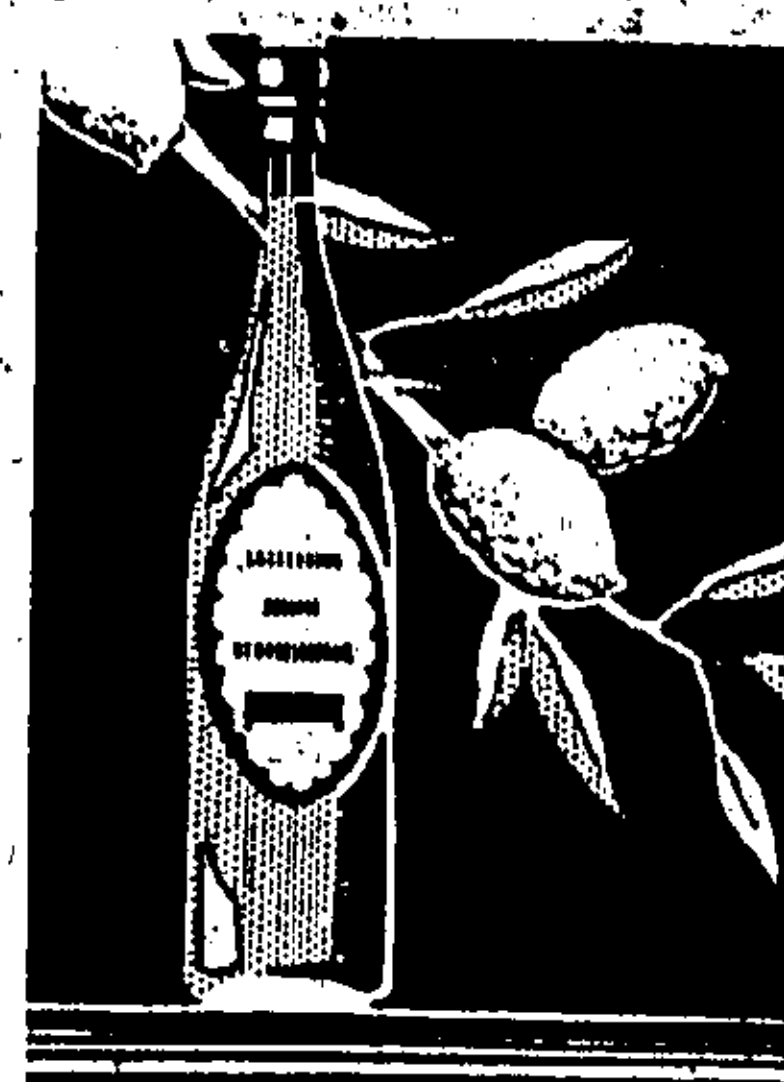
Admission tickets will be obtainable at Volunteer Headquarters (Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess and Canteen) and the Victoria Recreation Club.

Admission \$1.00 including Tax.

Entrance fee 50 cents per man per event, whether Team or Individual Events. Entries are to be made in writing accompanied by the necessary fees to C.S.M. Padgett at Volunteer Headquarters not later than 5 p.m. on Monday, August 7, 1933.

Full particulars will be issued to all ranks of the Corps by Circular letter.

The meaning of "classical" seems to have changed lately, partly, perhaps, owing to its frequent use by those not hampered by a classical education. —Miss Rose Macarley.



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SUPPLEMENT NO. 139

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1933

11

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MRS. J. W. BALDWIN
LEAVING THE COLONY BY S.S. RAWALPINDI.

Among the passengers leaving for Home by the s.s. Rawalpindi to-day are Mrs. J. W. Baldwin and her son Brian.
Mrs. Baldwin is leaving the Colony for good and as a result St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, will be losing one of its most valuable workers.
Mrs. Baldwin's activities with St. Andrew's include a wide field. She was one of the founders of the Mothers' Union and she has also been secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a member of the Church choir, and a committee member of the Kowloon Branch of the Helena May Institute.
Mrs. Baldwin is member of the working party, under Mrs. Frank Short, who visit the female prison at Lai Chi Kok every Friday. Her husband is the popular local concert entertainer and football referee.

News In Brief

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Loseby and Mr. A. el Arculli were among those who returned yesterday from a holiday trip to Japan by the s.s. Taiyo Maru.

Convicted on a charge of kidnapping a girl of two years, a young married woman was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. It was stated by Inspector Elston of the S.C.A. that the defendant went to Hunghom, where the girl lived, and enticed her away with a picture book. The defendant was arrested in Yau-mai where she paraded the girl, and offered her for sale.

Sentenced to six months' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese who was charged with attempting to steal a purse from a woman as she disembarked from the s.s. Lycemoon. The complainant was going down the gangway when the defendant offered to help her down, and while doing so made a grab at her purse.

A drowning tragedy occurred in a countryside pool near the South Face Tunnel on Thursday when one of a party of seven boys was found to be missing after a swim. The unfortunate lad was Pang On Chuen, aged 14, who lived with his parents at No. 99, Woonsoong Street.

For embezzling five cents from his employers, Lam Cheong, a conductor in the employ of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company, was fined \$100 by Mr. Butters at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. According to Sergeant Wagland, the defendant was seen by a bus inspector taking a ticket away from a passenger.

COMMODORE F. ELLIOTT, R.N.
PENNANT HOISTED IN H.M.S. TAMAR.

Commodore F. Elliott, R.N., who arrived in the Colony on Tuesday to take up duties as Commodore-in-Charge, Hong Kong, hoisted his pennant in H.M.S. Tarantula, of the West River patrol, at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The pennant was saluted by H.M.S. Tamar with 11 guns, the Tarantula returning the salute at three minutes past eight.
The pennant of acting-Commodore H. R. Marrack, R.N., who has been in charge since the departure for Home of the late Commodore E. McC. W. Lawrie, R.N., was struck in H.M.S. Tamar at sunset yesterday and that of Commodore Elliott transferred to the Tamar at eight o'clock this morning. A salute was fired by the Tarantula and returned by the Tamar.

To-day, the following calls will be exchanged—11 a.m., Commodore on H.E. the Governor; 11.15 a.m., H.E. the Governor returns call aboard H.M.S. Tamar; 11.30 a.m., Commodore on H.E. the G.O.C.; 11.45 a.m., H.E. the G.O.C. returns the call aboard H.M.S. Tamar. Salutes will be fired from the Tamar.

WHAT OF WHITEFIELD BARRACKS

SITE WHERE A MINIATURE TOWN COULD BE BUILT

(By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

In yesterday's article, I made certain suggestions regarding the use to which the land now occupied by the Railway may be put. To-day, I propose to deal with a very large piece of ground which is right in the heart of Tsimshatsui and which to my mind is another waste. I refer, of course, to the "hill" on which Whitefield Barracks and the Kowloon Military Hospital stands. It is really hard to understand why the War office were ever given possession of this piece of land. It was probably the sad lack of foresight on the part of those who had the Government of the Colony in those days, for it should have been quite obvious that some, or later the peninsula would develop to such an extent that Whitefield Barracks, as they now stand, would be in the way.

There are two schools of thought regarding the advisability of having barracks right in the heart of the town. Some seem to view this favourably while others hold that troops should be stationed as far away from the town as possible, not that their presence in town is resented, but because it is felt they would be much better off from all points of view if they were garrisoned in the country.

So far as Hong Kong and Kowloon are concerned, I am fully in agreement with those who hold the latter view. Cramped as we are for space, barracks should be moved out, in the case of Hong Kong, to say somewhere near the University Recreation ground and in the case of Kowloon, they should be situated in the farther parts of Kowloon Tong or even in Kai Tak. The Shamshui Camp Barracks, are, to my mind, ideally situated as they are not in anybody's way so to speak, and they are not too far from the central parts of the mainland in case an emergency call is made on the troops.

But to return to the Whitefield Barracks. At the present rate of progress, Kowloon is going to be the residential quarters for the middle class people of practically every nationality. By that I mean to say that those who do not live on the mid-levels have made Kowloon their headquarters and in this connection it would be well to bear in mind that some of our leading business houses are Kowloon residents. They all, or practically nearly all of them, stay out in "rural Kowloon" and as even this section of the peninsula is being used up so rapidly despite the developments which have been going on so rapidly, space must be found for the erection of new, up-to-date detached, semi-detached houses, and apartment flats, and the site for this project must be in central Kowloon so that residents can get to and from the ferry without any considerable waste of time.

And what of the barracks? That can be easily solved for there is plenty of undeveloped land in Hunghom and Kai Tak on one side and Laichikok and Shamshui on the other which may be opened up for such purpose.

If the authorities must have the barracks in town, then let us have one after the style of Wellington Barracks, but nothing so wasteful of space as Whitefield. And while on the subject of town planning, I for one would like to know what is happening to the plot of ground next to the Duro Garage. Years ago it served as Club de Recreio's tennis courts but ever since the club moved out to its new home in King's Park, this plot has been neglected to such an extent that it has long become an eye-sore.

RENAISSANCE IN CHINA

(Continued from page 7.)

to law, we would soon see a re-united China.
One of the best, though not the most original, legalists of Ancient China was Han Fei. In Han Fei's time, as well as in the present day, there were two opposing conceptions of government, the Confucian conception of government by gentlemen, and the legalist conception of government by law rather than by persons. The Confucian system assumes every ruler to be a gentleman, and proceeds to treat him as a gentleman! The legalist system assumes every ruler to be a crook and proceeds to create checks and balances in the political system to prevent him from carrying out his crooked intentions. I do not mean to give the impression that Confucius ever disregarded the rule of law in his teachings. Somehow or other the Confucian school of political philosophy does not seem to attach sufficient importance to law.

I need scarcely point out to you that the Confucian conception was and is still responsible for breeding corruption in officialdom before and after the revolution. The legalist conception is the Western view, such as I have been telling you of the constitutional powers in England, France, and the United States. As Han Fei says, we should not expect people to be good, but should make it impossible for them to be bad.

Press Responsibility.
Righteous public opinion presupposes hatred of wickedness of all kinds—licentiousness, dishonesty, corruption in public office, extortion by public officials. It resents injustice of all kinds.

Public opinion besides being righteous must be also aggressive. A weak and feeble public opinion, does the community very little good. But what creates this righteous and aggressive public opinion? First, the moral response (Continued at foot of next col.)

FRENCH NATIONAL FETE

(Continued from Page 6.)

amis de nos amis sont nos amis.

True love is founded on sacrifice and compromise; may we hope that on these lines, countries on and off the gold standard should adjust their differences and hasten, by that way, the happy return of golden days.
Chief Justice Replies.
His Honour the Chief Justice (Mr. J. R. Wood), thanked M. and Mme. Dufauré de la Prade on behalf of the guests for their good will and kindness. He received them that morning. He proposed the toast of the "President of the French Republic, and this was enthusiastically honoured.

ability of newspaper editors in China in determining correctly between right and wrong, is very great and the growing number of Chinese newspapers is bound to have a potent effect one way or another upon future political development. So far, it pains me to say that the newspapers in China do not constitute a potent factor. Instead, they join hands with the corrupt politicians in playing selfish politics.

This righteous and aggressive public opinion cannot prevail until there be many Chinese who are willing to risk their offices, their positions, their freedom, indeed their lives in the cause. The moral responsibility is not only devolved on the newspapers alone. It rests also on the Chambers of Commerce, the Bankers' Associations, the Y.M.C.A., the Y. Men's Club, and every educated person in the community has a part, has a moral responsibility in the matter of keeping up a righteous and aggressive public opinion.

If there are enough men in China to-day who are willing to pay the price for justice for freedom, and good government, modern China shall not perish.

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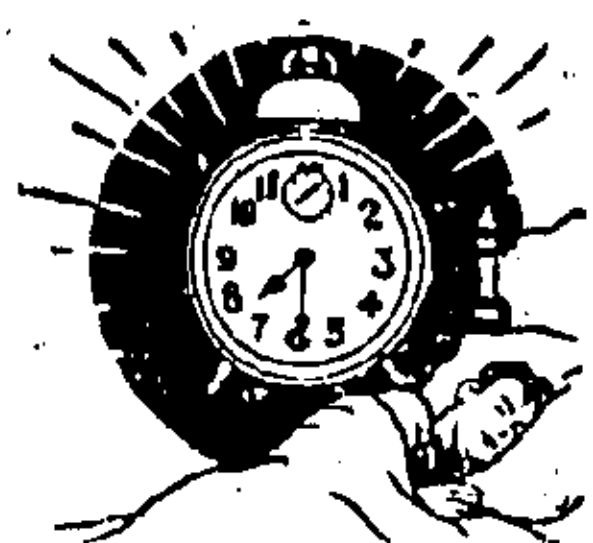
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STUDENT TAKES HIS LIFE

Becoming very despondent because he failed to pass his final scholastic examination, Mak Tung Fong, a youthful student residing at No. 6 How Fook Street, Canton, ended his life by swallowing a large quantity of corrosive acid last Sunday evening. An examination of the body was held later at the Fong Bin Hospital.

HURRICANE IN TRINIDAD

20 Inches Of Rain
In Ten Hours

LONDON, July 12. THE Colonial Office states that the hurricane which did extensive damage in Trinidad on June 27 passed about 100 miles south of Port-au-Prince but hit the Grand Cayon on July 1. The roads and bridges in Clarendon Parish in Jamaica suffered damage from an accompanying extraordinary rainfall which amounted to twenty-two inches in ten hours in some parts.

The gross cost of repairs is estimated from £3,000 to £50,000. Many lives were lost by drowning. —British Wireless.

DUTIES ON MALAYAN TIN

Questions In House
Of Lords

LONDON, July 13. MALAYAN tin duties were the subject of discussion in the House of Lords to-night when Lord Elibank asked the Government to consult with the Federated Malay States with a view to withdrawing the change of method in calculating the tin duty.

The new method was inaugurated on June 6 and it has met with some opposition by tin producers. The Earl of Plymouth, replying, said that the matter was being considered by the Malayan Government and the mining interests.

The Secretary of State would not be in a position to decide until full consideration had been given to the question by all interests. He pointed out that the revised duties did not impose any additional burden unless the price of tin fell appreciably and the Malayan Government had estimated that they would not affect the price.

At the World Economic Conference, the Tin Sub-Committee appointed Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister as chairman and discussed the existing scheme for the restriction of output. It was decided to obtain from countries not a party to the agreement statistics of present and potential output and then to seek the terms upon which all countries may join the scheme. —Reuter.

COTTON INDUSTRY BILL

PASSES THIRD READING
IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 13. THE House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Cotton Industry Bill which provides for the continuance for a further five years of the levy of a penny a bale for the assistance of the Empire Cotton Growing Association. —Reuter.

PRINCE ABANDONS FLIGHT

LONDON, July 13. HEAVY rains and winds prevented the Prince of Wales from completing his flight from Windsor to Weymouth where this afternoon he opened new harbour works.

In his private machine, piloted by Fl. Lieut. E. H. Fielden he had reached Connaught when bad weather necessitated abandonment of the flight and the continuation of the journey by road. —British Wireless.

BAD CONDITIONS AT BISLEY MEET

LONDON, July 13. THE Bisley meeting commenced in wretched conditions, heavy rain and a north wind prevailing. The shoot for the Ashburton Shield was contested by seventy-nine schools.

Glenalmond School (Scotland) won with 487 points, Winchester being second with 480, and Marlborough third with 478 points. —Reuter.

MRS. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT

Quebec, July 14. Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt was driven in her own car here from New York and spent the day sightseeing. She then left for her home tour via the picturesque Gaspé Peninsula, in the Quebec Province. —Reuter.

NEW GOVERN- MENT HOSPITAL

Drawing To Be Sent
To England

The new Government Civil Hospital is to be erected on the south west side of the island on the slopes of High West.

A main building of seven storeys high will cover a ground area of about 220 feet by 210 feet. It will be in the centre of the site seventy feet above Pokfulam Road. To the south of the hospital will be the quarters for the European sisters and native nurses.

To the north will be quarters for the remainder of the staff, consisting of two semi-detached houses for the European medical officers, servants quarters, six flats for the Chinese medical officers and a students hostel on the north of the site.

A Long Job.

The preparation of the site is expected to take twelve months, and drawings have been sent to England. The work on the site will include the diversion of the main water conduit on the south side of the island, the construction of nullahs to carry off water coming from the higher levels, and a great deal of cutting and filling.

The hospital's main entrance will be on Pokfulam Road opposite Sassoon Road.

ALLEGED EZRA DOPE RING

MORE REVELATIONS IN
SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13. FURTHER revelations regarding the smuggling activities of the Ezra brothers were made to-day by the District Attorney.

He declares that they caused to be sent to San Francisco no fewer than eight shipments of narcotics valued at over a million and half dollars, all of which got through according to plan.

It is the ninth shipment which was afterwards found concealed in oil barrels aboard the Japanese liner, Asama Maru, and led to their arrest.

The District Attorney asserted that the Ezra brothers undertook these unusually large shipments in an effort to recoup the fortunes they had lost in various other ventures.

It will be recalled that the Ezra brothers appeared in court on July 5 and pleaded guilty to the charges. Sentence was postponed until September 2. —Reuter.

Invasion On Suchow And Kansu

NANKING, July 14. A MILITARY despatch says that Ma Ching Ying's insurgent forces are attempting to invade Suchow and Kansu Province from Sinkiang. —Reuter.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO END

CONGRESS PARTY ANXIOUS
TO PLACATE GOVERNMENT

POONA, July 13. THE Civil Disobedience campaign will probably be withdrawn to-day. The majority of speakers at yesterday's Congress Party meeting advocated the abandonment of the campaign rather than suspension in order to reap the full benefit of the Government's reaction.

The Government is expected to release several political prisoners with the withdrawal of the campaign. —Reuter.

CALLOUS CRIME IN CANTON

ENTIRE FAMILY MURDERED.

From the Hoi Fung district comes the news of how on July 12, an entire family was brutally murdered by a single-handed brigand who, after committing his dastardly deed, looted the dwelling house of the occupants and made good his escape. Behind this sordid and dreadful crime lies a tale of revenge planned by a bandit chief named Lai who had previously stated that owing to the continued interference of a man named Pang, chief of the Volunteer Corps in the district who was doing his utmost to suppress banditry, he (Pang) and all his family should die. It was to Pang's house therefore that Lai, the bandit, went and committed this crime.

Although the bandit escaped, it is said that the police of the district are hot on his trail.

"HELL BELOW"

(Continued from Page 3.)

to take a boarding party."

"Aye, aye, sir."

Toler turned the periscope handles up, pushed a button overhead and the periscope lowered itself accompanied by the whirring of its motors and cables. As the commander made for the ladder, Knowlton pushed a button on the bulkhead and immediately three strident blasts from the strombos alarm rent the air. At once the control room was a scene of great activity, orderly, precise, as the men carried out the order directed by the alarm. A multiplicity of orders were heard, mostly coming from outside the control room: "Middle main empty. . . After main empty. . . Forward main empty. . . Secure forward vents. . . Secure after vent. . . Secure middle vent. . . Pulling 500 amps a side. . ."

A few minutes after the submarine broke water, Walters and his men had the dinghy launched, and clung to the side of the submarine to keep from being tossed by the heavy sea. Their eyes were on the chariot bridge where Captain Toler, binoculars at eyes, was looking at the disabled enemy mine layer, waiting for final instruction. The Captain at length removed the binoculars, took up a megaphone and called to Walters.

"Give them five minutes to abandon ship. If she's not sinking, scuttle the ship!"

Walters waved his right hand as a signal that he understood the orders, and the small dinghy began its perilous journey, tossed by the heavy sea.

The deck gun, which can also be used as an anti-aircraft gun, was put in place on a tripod. Knowlton was in command, with MacDougal and four men to service it. The gun crew stood at ease, took out tobacco and lighted cigarettes and pipes.

"Well," remarked MacDougal, stuffing the tobacco into his pipe, "there's one baby that won't be layin' no more Easter eggs for Davey Jones."

"This will look good on the report," said Knowlton, "scuttling a mine layer just outside Durazzo. Hold that match." He tapped his cigarette on the case, and lighted it from the match in MacDougal's cupped hand.

"How's it for a light?" asked one of the gun crew, approaching MacDougal.

"It's the third," said the chief torpedoman.

"Aw, I ain't superstitious," and the sailor jabbed his cigarette into MacDougal's cupped hand, and lighted up.

"Jeeze, I wouldn't do that for a million bucks," said MacDougal. "Get an eye full of that, Mac," said the sailor, pointing to a horseshoe tattooed on his bare chest. Over the horseshoe were the words, "Good Luck." "It'll break any jinx in the world, Mac."

"You're wrong. Lightin' three on a match is slow music and lilies, every time."

(To be Continued)

"CAVALCADE"

To be shown very shortly at the King's Theatre. There will be a short story published every Wednesday in connection with the above picture. Watch these columns each week. The first story deals with the life of Miss Mildred Carroll, one of the stars appearing in "Cavalcade."

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22nd July (HAL) M.S. "FRIESLAND" 28th Aug.

28th July (NDL) S.S. "COBLENZ" 27th Aug.

3rd Aug. (HAL) M.S. "KULMERLAND" 5th Sept.

NDL Hongkong/South Sea Islands Service: S.S. "FRIEDRICH" 15th July, 1933 to MADAG.

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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Queen's Building, Tel. 23378.

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AT THE PENINSULA HOTEL

SUNDAY, 16th JULY, 1933.

Commencing 8.45 p.m.

Programme

— Part I —

1. OVERTURE.....Light Cavalry.....Von Suppe
2. WALTZ.....Tables from the Vienna Woods.....Lehar
3. SELECTION.....The Merry Widow.....Lehar

SYMPHONIC CONCERT

INTERVAL

— Part II —

1. OVERTURE.....Ray Blas.....Bertholdy
2. WALTZ.....Gold and Silver.....Lehar
3. PROLOGUE FOR STRINGS FROM SUITE "BALLETT SILVER".....Delibes
4. DRAMA LIRIQUE.....Madame Butterfly.....Puccini

INTERVAL

— Part III —

1. BERCERCE DE JOCKEY.....(Angels Guard Theo).....Godard
2. INTERMEZZO FOR STRINGS SEPTET.....Loin du Bal.....Gillet
3. HUMORESQUE.....Dvorak
4. SELECTION FROM CAVALCADE.....Neil Coward

GOD SAVE THE KING

Conductor: Mr. A. Gellman.

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Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg

Genoa, Marseilles, Oran, B'dam, Hamburg, Bremen

Genoa, Barcelona, Rotterdam, Hamburg

Genoa, B'lon, L'bon, Dover, B'dam

Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg

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Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg

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Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg

CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOOCHOW, Dairen & Newchwang	On 15th July, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & Tientsin	On 16th July, 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	On 16th July, 4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW, HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	On 18th July, 6 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	On 18th July, 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	On 19th July, 5 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	On 20th July, 3 p.m.
SWATOW, Dairen & Newchwang	On 21st July, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & Tientsin	On 21st July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	On 23rd July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & Tientsin	On 23rd July, 3 p.m.
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	On 25th July, 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	On 26th July, 5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	On 27th July, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	On 28th July, Noon
SWATOW, Dairen & Newchwang	On 28th July, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & Dairen	On 30th July, 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	On 3rd Aug., 2 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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(Australian Newspapers on this)

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Due Sydney
TAIPING	In Port	21 July	24 July	9 August
CHANGTE	11 Aug.	22 Aug.	25 Aug.	10 Sept.
TAIPING	12 Sept.	19 Sept.	22 Sept.	8 Oct.
CHANGTE	13 Oct.	20 Oct.	23 Oct.	9 Nov.

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STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Due Sydney
TAIPING	In Port	21 July	24 July	9 August
CHANGTE	11 Aug.	22 Aug.	25 Aug.	10 Sept.
TAIPING	12 Sept.	19 Sept.	22 Sept.	8 Oct.
CHANGTE	13 Oct.	20 Oct.	23 Oct.	9 Nov.

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FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Amoy.

Kiungchow, B. & S., July 17.
 Hai Ching, Douglas, July 18.
 Kum Sang, Jardine's, July 18.
 Tsinan, B. & S., July 19.
 Hai Ning, Douglas, July 21.
 Tai Yuan, B. & S., July 21.
 Chung King, B. & S., July 27.
 Tientsin, B. & S., July 27.
 Sui Sang, Jardine's, July 31.
 Sui Sang, Jardine's, July 31.

Chefoo.

Yat Shing, Jardine's, July 21.

Dairen.

Chin Hua, B. & S., July 21.

Aeneas, B. & S., July 25.

Linan, B. & S., July 28.

Shan Tung, B. & S., July 30.

Fochow.

Hai Ching, Douglas, July 18.

Yat Shing, Jardine's, July 21.

Japan (Direct).

Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.

Sui Sang, Jardine's, July 31.

Tsinan, B. & S., August 3.

Japan and Shanghai.

Calchas, B. & S., July 18.

Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.

Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., July 17.

Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., July 17.

Kaituma Maru, N.Y.K., July 17.

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Kaituma Maru, N.Y.K., July 17.

Panama.

Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, July 18.
 Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, July 19.
 Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
 Pres. Grant, Dollar's, August 2.

Philadelphia.

Glaucaus, B. & S., August 2.

Portland.

Corneville, Bank Line, July 24.

Puget Sound.

Corneville, Bank Line, July 24.

San Francisco.

Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 18.

Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, July 18.

Tai Ping Yang, Dodwell's, July 19.

Corneville, Bank Line, July 24.

Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.

Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., August 2.

Pres. Grant, Dollar's, August 2.

Seattle.

Pres. Jefferson, A.M. Line, July 21.

Jutlandia, Manners, July 31.

Ionia, B. & S., August 3.

Pres. Cleveland, Dollar's, August 11.

South America (W.O.).

Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.

Vancouver, B.O.

Empress of Russia, C.P.S., July 28.

Jutlandia, Manners, July 31.

Ionia, B. & S., August 3.

Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., August 11.

Victoria, B.C.

Pres. Jefferson, A.M. Line, July 21.

Empress of Russia, C.P.S., July 28.

Ionia, B. & S., August 3.

Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., August 11.

Southward.

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS, MANILA, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports, East.

Ajax, B. & S., July 19.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.

Nellere, P. & O., August 4.

Bali.

Tjikerang, J.C.J. Line, July 25.

Bangkok.

Mirando, Thoresen's, July 18.

Kwang Chow, B. & S., July 16.

Kaying, B. & S., July 23.

Hsiang, Manners, July 25.

Hellas, Thoresen's, July 30.

Hai Ning, Thoresen's, August 11.

Batavia.

Ajax, B. & S., July 19.

Tjileboet, J.C.J. Line, July 18.

Glaucaus, B. & S., August 2.

Silvertank, Furness, August 5.

Brisbane.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Nellere, P. & O., August 4.

Cairns.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Halphong.

Ying Chow, B. & S., July 21.

King Yuan, B. & S., July 28.

Hoihow.

Ying Chow, B. & S., July 21.

King Yuan, B. & S., July 28.

Macassar.

Tjikerang, J.C.J. Line, July 25.

Silvertank, Furness, August 5.

Madang.

Frideren, Melchers, July 15.

Manila.

Pres. Jefferson, A.M. Line, July 15.

Empress of Russia, C.P.S., July 19.

Jutlandia, Manners, July 21.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.

Pres. Grant, Dollar's, July 25.

Tjikerang, J.C.J. Line, July 25.

Dardanus, B. & S., July 28.

Pei Ping, Gilman, July 31.

Glaucaus, B. & S., August 2.

Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., August 4.

Nellere, P. & O., August 4.

Pres. Cleveland, A.M. Line, August 5.

Silvertank, Furness, August 5.

Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, August 8.

Melbourne.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Nellere, P. & O., August 4.

Pakhoi.

Ying Chow, B. & S., July 21.

King Yuan, B. & S., July 28.

Rabaul.

Frideren, Melchers, July 15.

Nellere, P. & O., August 4.

Semarang.

Silvertank, Furness, August 5.

Sandakan.

Hin Sang, Jardine's, August 9.

Sourabaya.

Ajax, B. & S., July 19.

Tjikerang, J.C.J. Line, July 25.

Silvertank, Furness, August 5.

Sydney.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Nellere, P. & O., August 4.

Thursday Island.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Townsville.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Westward.

FROM HONG KONG TO EUROPE, AFRICA, ETC.

Aden.

Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 15.

Ajax, B. & S., July 19.

Aramis, Messageries, July 20.

Fushima Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar's, July 22.

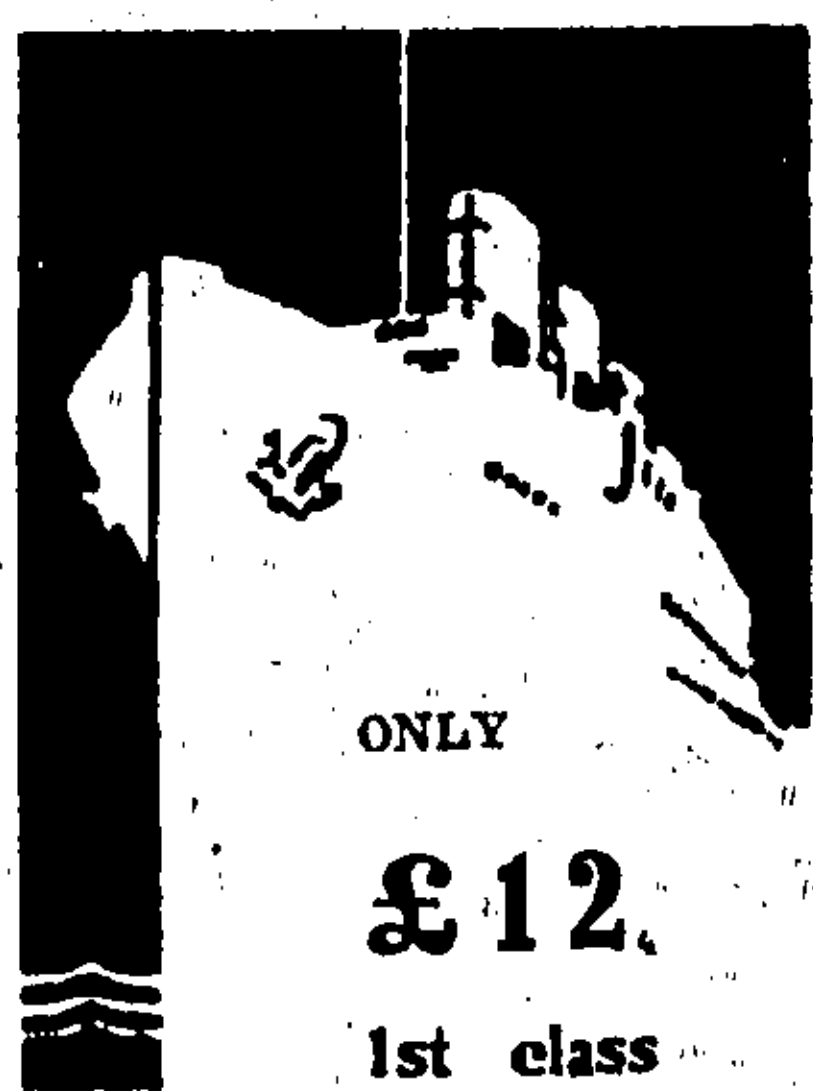
Rampura, P. & O., July 22.

Soni, P. & O., July 22.

Athos II, Messageries, August 1.

Hector, B. & S., August 2.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., August 5.



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SATURDAY, 5—En route.
SUNDAY, 6—Arrive Manila in the morning, passengers may remain on board and will be provided with meals and accommodation during stay in Manila.
MONDAY, 7—Sail from Manila in afternoon.
TUESDAY, 8—En route.
WEDNESDAY, 9—Arrive Hong Kong early morning.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TAIYO MARU ... Sunday, 16th July, at midnight
CHICHIBU MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Aug., at 10 a.m.
TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Aug., at 10 a.m.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

HYE MARU ... (Starts from Kobe) Sunday, 30th July
HEIAN MARU ... (Starts from Kobe) Monday, 14th Aug.

LONDON, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 22nd July
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 5th August
TERUKUNI MARU ... Friday, 18th August

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd July
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 26th August

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOKIWA MARU ... Saturday, 26th July
GINYO MARU ... Friday, 11th August

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

HEIYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th July

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,

Genoa & Valencia.

DURBAN MARU (Calls Barcelona) Saturday, 15th July

OLAUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOTA MARU ... Saturday, 15th July
HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 29th July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Monday, 17th July
MALACCA MARU ... Monday, 17th July

KITANO MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 21st July

HAKUSAN MARU ... Friday, 21st July

† Cargo only.

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Telephone 30291. (Private exchanges to all Depts.)



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Sailings from Hong Kong:

To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port Said.

To SHANGHAI.

ARABIS ... 20th July
ATHOS II ... 1st Aug.

ANDRE LEBON ... 29th Aug.
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 12th Sept.

PORTOS ... 28th Sept.
ARABIS ... 10th Oct.

CHRONCEAUX ... 24th Oct.

ATHOS II ... 18th July
ANDRE LEBON ... 18th Aug.

FELIX ROUSSEL ... 28th Aug.
PORTOS ... 12th Sept.

ARABIS ... 28th Sept.
CHRONCEAUX ... 10th Oct.

ATHOS II ... 24th Oct.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes.

Telephone 26657.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Clearances,
Ships in Harbour, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 15,580 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
12,800 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—
Cargo for Through
H.K. Ports.

British, Ranmani, Calcutta 2,554 3,591
Glaucus, Manila 865 1,361
Wing Lee, Canton — 150

Rajputana, Singapore 1,184 658

Halvard, Swatow 725 —

Hang Sang, Canton — 545

Lyeemoo, Saigon 500 —

Sunning, Swatow 470 —

Rawalpindi, Shanghai — 3,500

— 9,293 — 9,805

Norwegian, Sandviken, Swatow 520 1,550

Skuld, Bangkok 1,469 —

— 1,959 — 1,550

Danish, Marly, Bangkok 1,500 —

— 1,500 —

Japanese, Nachesan Maru, Moji 1,424 1,450

Ronsan Maru, Newchwang 3,650 —

— 5,074 — 1,450

Chinese, Tin Seng, Ford Bayard 420 —

Stanley, Swabue 307 —

— 727 —

Total 15,588 12,805

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ARRIVALS

July 13.

City of Bedford, British str., 4,099 tons, Capt. J. W. Kendall, from Shanghai, buoy No. A3.—Bank Line.

Lyeemoo, British str., 1,734 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, buoy No. B11.—W. Fat Sing.

Tergeste, Italian str., 3,706 tons, Capt. Scopinich, from Singapore, buoy No. A6.—Dodwell & Co.

July 14.

C. Henri Riviere, French str., 1,335 tons, Capt. Morganti, from Pakhoi, buoy No. A5.—Sing Kee & Co.

Rawalpindi, British str., 9,450 tons, Capt. R. H. Stringer, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—M. M. & Co.

Siamese Prince, British str., 3,817 tons, Capt. E. E. Jones, from Shanghai, buoy No. A1.—Furness (Far East) & Co.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. W. L. Thomas, from Swatow, buoy No. B20.—B. & S.

Swale, British str., 1,334 tons, Capt. S. H. Wilkins, from Swatow, Douglas Wharf.—Douglas & Co.

Taiyo Maru, Japanese str., 8,523 tons, Capt. Y. Tomioka, from Kobe, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Buoys.

No. A1—Siamese Prince.
No. A2—Protestant.
No. A3—City of Bedford.

No. A4—Sing Kee.

No. A5—Anshun.

No. A6—Nichian Maru.

No. B1—Kwangchow.

No. B2—Kaiapoi.

No. B3—Skuld.

No. B4—Marly.

No. B5—Solviken.

No. B6—Hang Sang.

No. B7—Ningpo.

No. B8—Helikon.

No. B9—Lyeemoo.

No. B10—Chungking.

No. B11—Kwangchow.

No. B12—Graciosa.

No. B13—Halvard.

No. B14—Sunning.

No. B15—Nan Shin Maru.

No. B16—Springbank.

No. B17—Rahmani.

No. C1—Hirundo.

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel "SIAMSE PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 14th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, 20th instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within 15 Days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

FURNESSE (FAR EAST), LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Consuaught Road.
Dial 23165.

Hong Kong, 14th July, 1933. [1012]

CLEARANCES

July 14.

Bangalore, for Shanghai.
Chungking, for Haiphong.
City of Bedford, for Manila.

Emp. of Canada, for Shanghai.
Hang Sang, for Swatow.
Hai Yang, for Swatow.

Hiroshi Maru, for Keelung.
Nachian Maru, for Bangkok.
Ningpo, for Newchwang.

Glaucus, for Yokohama.
Siamese Prince, for New York.
Tergeste, for Shanghai.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "GLAUCUS" FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Hol's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Hol's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 18th July.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th July, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd August or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

18th July, 1933. [1000]

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Motor Vessel "MUNSTERLAND" having arrived from Hamburg and Ports of call Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the Tuesday, 18th July, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 17th July, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All Claims must reach us before the Tuesday, 1st August, 1933, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JEBSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 11th July, 1933. [994]

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE—AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

M.V. "LOSSIEBANK" ... 2nd Aug.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" ... 4th Aug.

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mosel Bay and Capetown

LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

KLAVENESS LINE

(PACIFIC COAST-ASIATIC SERVICE)

HONGKONG DIRECT TO LOS ANGELES, (in 21 Days)

SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND AND PUGET SOUND.

M.V. "CORNEVILLE" ... 24th July

Issuing through Bills of Lading to GULF & ATLANTIC COAST with transshipment at Los Angeles by first opportunity.

ALL SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

THE OVERSEAS NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
[Des Vaux Bldg. Central.]Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.00
Subscribed and Paid up Capital 1,000,000.00

We offer facilities for the transaction of general banking business. Foreign exchange transacted. Stocks and bonds bought and sold. Loans granted on approved securities. Correspondents in Principal Cities of the World.

LEE FANG,
General Manager.

HONG NIN SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1922.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00
Manager—LI SING KIU.
Sub-Manager—LAU YUK WAN.
Tel. 20490. 180 & 188, Des Vaux Bldg., C.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 15 to 21 1933.

Day of Week	Date	High Water	Low Water
Sat.	15	14.25	11.10
Sun.	16	14.40	11.05
Mon.	17	15.10	10.55
Tue.	18	15.35	10.45
Wed.	19	15.55	10.35
Thur.	20	16.10	10.25
Fri.	21	16.25	10.15

YIEN YEN COMMERCIAL BANK.

Hong Kong Branch:
238-238, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Telephone Nos. 21922 & 21129

Head Office: Tientsin.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 7,500,000.00
Reserve Funds 6,094,763.72

Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted. Safe Deposit Boxes to let at a yearly rental of from \$5.00 to \$18.00. Current and Savings Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms which will be quoted on application. Banking and Exchange business all over the Country.

NOAL SZE YAN, Manager.

What do you want?

If there is anything you want to buy or sell, try a small Classified advertisement.

25 words \$1.00 prepaid for 3 insertions.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 14.

Barometer	29.75	29.76	29.71
Humidity	88	84	84
Wind	SE	WSW	S
Direction	S	WSW	S
Force	3	1	5
Weather	B	BC	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 13.98
Lowest open-air Temperature, 14.79

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing Showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid-up \$30,000,000
Reserve Funds \$10,000,000Sterling \$5,500,000
Silver \$10,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Board of Directors:

T. E. PEARCE, Esq., Chairman.

T. H. R. SHAW, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

J. K. Bousfield, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, G. Miskin, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, J. A. Plummer, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.

L. N. MURPHY, Esq.

Branches: Amoy, Hong Kong, Kowloon, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Mukden, New York, Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 22nd May, 1933.

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the Hong Kong & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, L. N. MURPHY, Acting Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 24th April, 1933.

THE CHASE BANK.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal markets of the world. Interest Rates on Application.

This Bank is entirely owned by THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, with Resources over U.S. \$1,836,290,387.76.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency Authorized Capital, H.K. \$11,000,000

Paid-up Capital 8,665, Reserve Fund 1,150,000

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, BANGKOK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers: THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents: In all Principal Cities of the World Foreign Exchange and Bank Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes at a Yearly Rental of from \$5.00 to \$40.00).

LOOK POONG SHAN, Manager.

177

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital \$25,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$1,800,000
Paid-up Capital \$1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest \$1,248,735

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bangkok, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONG KONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Travellers Cheques issued. Trustees and Executorship undertaken.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong July 13th, 1933.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund \$3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$3,000,000

Agencies and Branches: ALOUATA, ALGERIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ALEXANDRIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, CHONGKING, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KANTON, KOWLOON, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, Peking, Rangoon, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. BREARLEY, Manager.

Hong Kong, Nov. 17th, 1932 [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE (Incorporated in France).

Princes' Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up Frs 50,000,000
Special Working Capital 50,000,000
Reserves 33,352,000

BRANCHES: Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Pnom Penh, Hue, Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong.

BANKERS: France: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Société Générale, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving Trust Co., Banco Commercial Italiano.

San Francisco: Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the World.

A. L. BRUSSET, Acting Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th Feb., 1933.

OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

SUCCESSIONS TO THE HO HONG BANK, LTD. THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. and THE OVERSEA-CHINESE BANK, LTD.

Head Office—SINGAPORE. Hong Kong Branch—18, Queen's Rd. C.

Authorized Capital Straits \$40,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Straits \$10,000,000.00

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHUA KEE HAI, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCH HANDELSBANK, N.V.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK) Established 1863 at Amsterdam.

Authorized Capital Gld. 100,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Gld. 25,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Gld. 25,000,000.00

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Head Office for Asia:—BATAVIA.

Branches in Dutch East Indies, India, Singapore, China and Japan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Current Accounts, Deposits, etc.

J. M. MOERHAUS, Actg. Manager.

BANK OF CHINA.

Reorganised October 26, 1928, under special charter of The National Government as an INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

Subscribed Capital \$25,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$24,710,500.00
Reserve Funds \$3,520,500.58

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

HONG KONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

Head Office: 55, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital U.S. \$3,000,000.00
Surplus U.S. \$1,937,039.17
Reserves U.S. \$1,718,979.67

BRANCHES: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Bahia, Barcelona, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Chicago, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches of AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY in Principal Cities of United States of America and Canada.

All classes of Commercial Banking Transactions undertaken.

Personal investment accounts handled.

The Company offers to intending travellers the use of its "Travelers Cheques" and Letters of Credit and, in addition, the world wide services of its thoroughly equipped Travel Department.

E. W. DUGGAN, Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

No. 10, Des Vaux Road, Central. Established: 1918.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$5,988,600.00
Reserves and Undivided Profits 3,312,000.00

Branches and Agencies: Amoy, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Chicago, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loan granted on approved securities. Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 119,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Alexandria, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, March 13, 1933. [33]

SAFETY FIRST

To Safeguard Your Valuables and Jewellery, Deposit them in a Vault that is really:

FIRE-PROOF BURGLAR-PROOF DAMP-PROOF!

Our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT located on the Mezzanine Floor of Our New building is Specially Constructed to provide all of these Important Qualities.

You may obtain a Safe Deposit Box in this most up-to-date vault for your own use at a very Moderate Rental.

Inspection Cordially Invited.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Corner of Ice House Street and Des Vaux Road, Central.

MAILS FOREIGN

BANDOENG-AMSTERDAM AIR SERVICE.

Letters (ordinary and registered but not insured) and Postcards will be accepted for transmission by this Service under the conditions in force for the Saigon-Marseilles route and at the rates scheduled below.

The Aeroplanes leave Singapore at 6 a.m. on Thursdays each week and the Hong Kong-Singapore connection will be made by the regular fortnightly sailing of P. & O. mail steamers and on alternate weeks by any steamer that can make the connection at Singapore. The time of transit Singapore to London is 7 days. Letters and postcards should be marked "Bandoeng-Amsterdam Air Mail Service" and handed in at the General Post Office and Kowloon Post Office.

Destination	Inclusive rate		Postcards Each
	Letters	Special	
Siam (Bangkok) ...	\$ 0.50	0.50	\$ 0.12
Burma (Rangoon) ...	0.50	0.50	0.25
India (Calcutta) ...	0.40	0.70	0.25
Iraq (Baghdad) ...	0.65	1.05	0.35
Egypt (Cairo) ...	0.75	1.20	0.40
Greece (Athens) ...	0.85	1.40	0.40
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	1.00	1.60	0.55
Great Britain (London) ...			
Europe other countries (Amsterdam for onward transmission by rail) ...			

SAIGON-MARSEILLES AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Letters (Ordinary and registered but not insured). Postcards, and "Autres objets (Commercial papers, Printed papers and Samples) will be accepted for transmission by this Service. Rates and conditions are shown in the schedules exhibited at the G.P.O. and Kowloon Office.

THE AIR MAIL SERVICE from SAIGON to EUROPE is weekly. The HONG KONG-SINGAPORE connection will be maintained by the regular fortnightly sailing of the FRENCH mail steamers and on alternate weeks by any available steamer that can make the connection at SAIGON.

Letters for this route should be marked "Saigon-Marseilles Air Mail Service" and handed in at the G.P.O. or Kowloon Post Office.

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
U.S.A. (Canada, Japan and Shanghai) (Seattle, 24th June)—and EUROPE (via Siberia, London, 26th June)	Pres. Jefferson	15th July.
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Suiyang	15th July.
JAPAN	Alipora	15th July.
MANILA	Durbin Maru	15th July.
SHANGHAI and AMOY	General Lee	15th July.
STRAITS	Caloos	15th July.
CALCUTTA and STRAITS	Kumawag	15th July.
SHANGHAI	Onto Verde	15th July.
STRAITS	Pres. Hoover	15th July.
SHANGHAI	Malacca Maru	17th July.
JAPAN	Aja	18th July.
SAIGON	Santos Maru	18th July.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Vancouver, B.O., 1st July)	Exp. de Harro	18th July.
JAPAN	Sirhana	18th July.
SHANGHAI	Armas	18th July.
STRAITS	Gema Maru	20th July.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Kikano Maru	20th July.
SHANGHAI	Somali	21st July.
STRAITS	Hakuda Maru	21st July.
JAPAN	Kamo Maru	21st July.
U.S.A. (Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai) (San Francisco, 23rd June)	Pres. Pierce	21st July.
CALCUTTA and STRAITS	Tilawa	25th July.

OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time
Letters for "Bandoeng—Amsterdam Air Mail Service"	Rawalpindi	Saturday, 15th, G.P.O. Let. 9.00 AM
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th August.	Rawalpindi	Reg. 9.00 AM Letters 10.00 AM
Bahau	Friderun	Reg. 9.45 AM Letters 10.30 AM
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Brindisi—due Brindisi, 6th August—(ship sails on 16th July)	Onto Verde	Reg. 4.15 PM Letters 5.00 PM
Saigon	Holikon	Reg. 4.15 PM Letters 5.10 PM
Manila	Pres. Jefferson	Reg. 4.15 PM Letters 5.10 PM
*Shanghai, Japan, *Honolulu, *U.S.A., *Canada, *Central and *South America and *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 9th Aug.—and *EUROPE via Siberia—due San Francisco, 7th August—	Taiyo Maru	Reg. 4.15 PM Letters 5.10 PM
Shanghai, Japan and *San Francisco—due San Francisco, 7th August	General Lee	Reg. 5.00 PM
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwangsow	Sunday, 16th, 8.00 AM
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Canlon Maru	8.00 AM
Swatow	Hydrangea	Monday, 17th, 3.00 PM
Amoy	Kumawag	5.00 PM
Batavia	Yilobost	Tuesday, 18th, 10.30 AM
Fort Bayard, Hothow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tonka	1.00 PM
Shanghai	Alko II	2.40 PM
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hakching	3.00 PM
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. and S. America, *Canada and *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 7th August—and *EUROPE via Siberia	Pres. Hoover	Parcels 3.00 PM Letters 5.10 PM
Letters for "Saigon—Marseilles Air Mail Service"	Santos Maru	Reg. 18th, 4.50 PM Letters 5.00 PM
		G.P.O. Reg. 18th, 4.00 PM Let. 18th, 5.00 PM
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa and *South American Ports	Santos Maru	Wednesday, 19th, 10.30 AM
Amoy	Talan	3.30 PM
Manila	Emp. of Russia	4.30 PM

* Superscribed correspondence only.

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BARBER WILHELMSEN LINE

EXPRESS SERVICE TO NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO—LOS ANGELES—PANAMA.

NEXT SAILING

M.S. "TAI PING YANG"

on JULY 19th

ALL VESSELS HAVE EXCELLENT

ACCOMMODATION FOR 12 PASSENGERS

TIME IN TRANSIT

FARE

HONG KONG to SAN FRANCISCO—25 Days G\$190.00

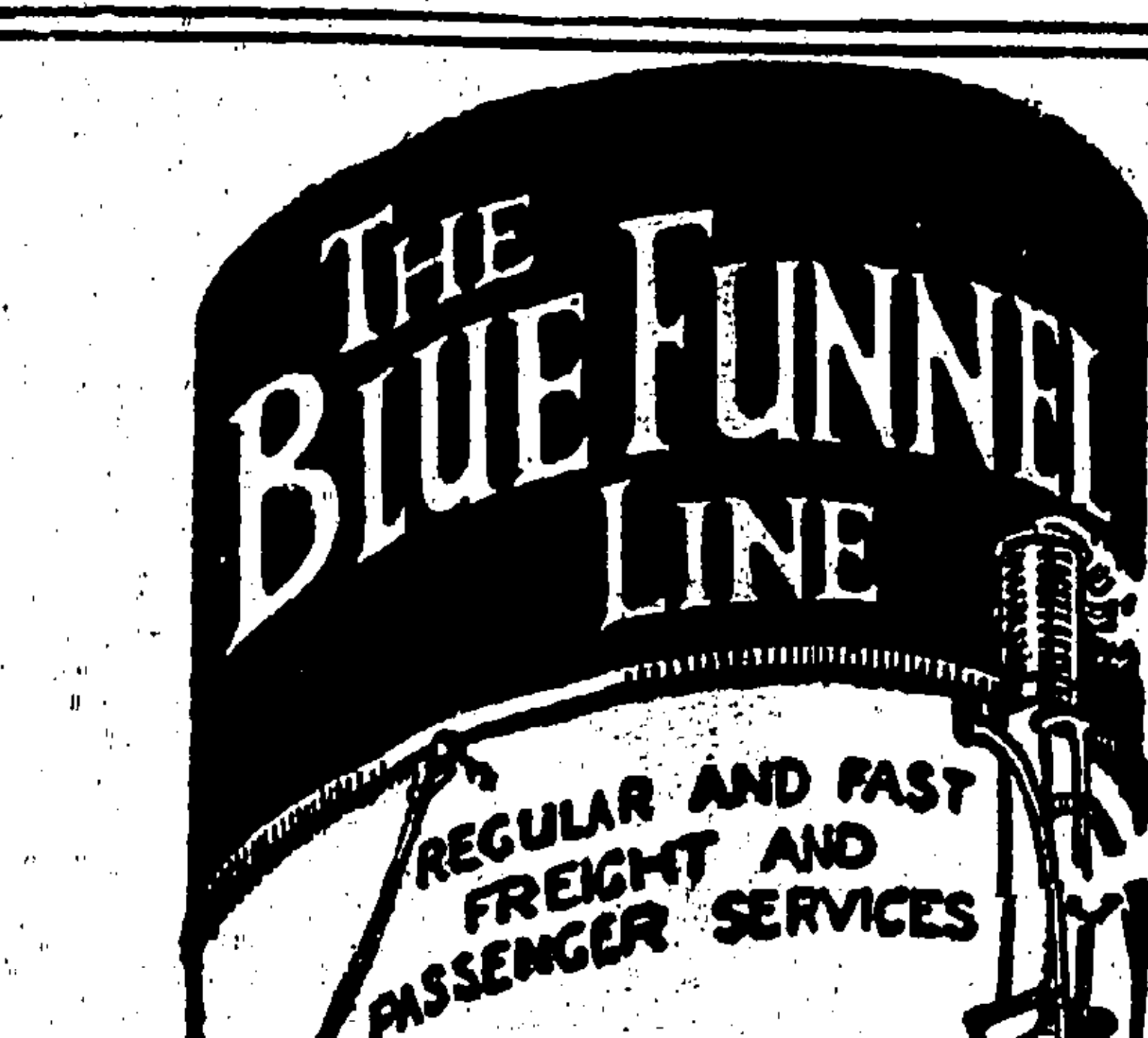
HONG KONG to LOS ANGELES—26 " G\$195.00

HONG KONG to NEW YORK—42 " G\$310.00

For Passenger and Freight information please apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Queen's Buildings. AGENTS Telephone 28081.



LONDON SERVICE.

"AJAX" 19 JULY, Marseilles, London, Rotterdam.

"HECTOR" 2 AUG., Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"DARDANUS" 23 JULY, Tripoli, Havre & Liverpool.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"GLAUCUS" 2 AUG., Boston, New York & Baltimore via Philippines and Straits

PACIFIC SERVICE (via KONA & YOKOHAMA).

"IKION" 3 AUG., Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver